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SPELLING BY
ORAL
and
DICTATION EXERCISES.

1A as in 1ale
2A " 2at
3A " 3art
4A " 4all
5A " 5bare
6A " 6ask
W Orr
ARTICULATION

THE

NATIONAL

PRONOUNCING SPELLER:

EMBRACING

A STRICTLY GRADED CLASSIFICATION OF THE PRIMITIVE, AND THE MORE IMPORTANT DERIVATIVE WORDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOR ORAL SPELLING; NUMEROUS EXERCISES FOR WRITING FROM DICTATION; THE PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOGRAPHY; RULES FOR SPELLING; PREFIXES, AFFIXES, &c., &c.

BY RICHARD G. PARKER, A.M.

AND

J. MADISON WATSON.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY.
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TO TEACHERS.

LET the child commence on the eighth page, and first learn to pronounce promptly all the words in each of the respective lists before attempting to read the lesson that follows. The words in the tables are to be pronounced from left to right, as in ordinary reading.

The separate letters of the Alphabet may be easily and expeditiously taught while the young pupils are learning the lists, by asking questions with regard to the formation of words, similar to the following: What letter is placed after *a*, to form *an*? after *an*, to form *and*? before *and*, to form *land*? before *land*, to form *bland*? &c.

When pupils have learned the words of one, two, and three letters, they should be taught all of the letters in alphabetical order, on the sixth page; after which their attention should be directed to the letters of similar formation, as arranged on the seventh page.

Classes should not be permitted to leave a lesson before they can read it with ease and precision. Proceeding thus, from the twenty-second page they may take an entire list of words, and the Reading Exercise that follows, for each lesson, as it is simply prefixing or affixing single letters to words with which they are already acquainted.

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PREFACE.

THE Spelling-book ought to occupy a place in primary instruction second in importance to that of no other work. We have aimed, therefore, in the preparation of this volume, to furnish all the facilities necessary to teach successfully the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and use of the more important words of the English language.

It is now generally conceded, by eminent American and European educators, that the shortest and most successful mode of learning spelling is by the *eye;* that the definitions and the use of words, as well as their orthography, are soonest acquired by frequently writing exercises from dictation; and that orthoëpy and orthography should be simultaneously taught. This book has been prepared in accordance with these views.

In Part First, containing monosyllables only, the pupil is taught to observe the construction of words, and to form them by prefixing and affixing single letters. The lessons are presented in the following order: Words of one letter; words of two letters, formed first by prefixing, and secondly by affixing, a single letter to words of one letter; then follow words of two letters only, not thus formed. This principle is then extended to words of three, four, and more letters. Thus, for example, by affixing *n* to the word *a*, we have *an;* by affixing *d* to *an*, it becomes *and;* by prefixing *l* to *and*, it becomes *land;* and lastly, by prefixing *b*, it becomes *bland*. The words are arranged with regard to their vowel sounds, in alphabetical order; and, though they appear in columns, they are divided into paragraphs, and designed to be read from left to right, as in ordinary *reading*.

Part Second contains words of more than one syllable, classified with regard to their formation, their vowel sounds, alphabetic order, accent, and number of syllables. The following miscellaneous exercises are then introduced: Words pronounced alike, but differing in spelling and signification; words improperly used for each other; effect of accent in certain words; rules for spelling; rules for the use of capital letters; marks used in written language; names of persons; prefixes, their meaning and effect; prepositions used after certain words; abbreviations; and words, phrases, and expressions in common use, borrowed from other languages. Due discrimination should be used in determining at what

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stage of the pupil's progress to teach the miscellaneous exercises, as well as the orthoepical principles and exercises in the first part of the book.

We have given unusual prominence to pronunciation, not only from the consideration that, if neglected in youth, it will rarely, if ever, be learned, but because, in its acquisition, the form of words is so impressed upon the mind, that it serves as an important auxiliary in teaching orthography. The system of classification is so complete, that a single word serves as a key to the pronunciation and spelling of an entire class. By the use of numbered vowels and consonants with peculiar marks, a list of which will be found on each leaf, we have been enabled to indicate the pronunciation of every word, with the necessity of respelling but few; and, in their syllabication, to exhibit their roots, prefixes, and affixes.

Great pains have been taken throughout the work so to prepare the Dictation Exercises as to familiarize the pupil with the best forms of constructing sentences; to teach the meaning and use of the important words; and to illustrate the rules of spelling, the use of capital letters, punctuation, abbreviations, &c. These exercises may be used in various ways. The teacher may read the sentences slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write all the words, or the more difficult ones only. When slates are used, they may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words. All mistakes should be corrected by the pupil who made them.

It will be seen, from the explanation of our plan, that this book is adapted to the wants of all classes of pupils, without regard to the mode of instruction. Teachers may resort to oral spelling only; to spelling both by oral and dictation exercises, which is preferable; or, in advanced classes, dictation exercises only may be used. Pupils, however, should always be required to study the lists of words, and to pronounce them in the class, before attempting to spell, or to read and write the dictation exercises. This will also be found a valuable work, if used only to teach orthoëpy. In that case pupils should be required to study the lists of words, and to pronounce them in the class; after which, the reading of the dictation exercises will serve as a test and confirmation of their pronunciation.

Dr. Webster's Dictionary, as revised by Prof. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., in 1856, has been adopted as our standard of *orthography*. This work has also been our principal authority on the subject of *pronunciation;* though, in disputed cases, we have constantly consulted Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, and the works of B. H. Smart, Esq., the veteran orthoëpist of England.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Definitions.

1. Orthography treats of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling or writing of words.

2. The English Language consists of forty-three Oral Elements, or Elementary Sounds.

3. Oral Elements are the sounds that, uttered separately or in combination, form syllables and words.

4. Elements are produced by different positions of the organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

5. The Principal Organs of Speech are the lips, teeth, tongue, and palate.

6. Voice is produced by the action of the breath upon the larynx.[1]

7. Elements are divided into three classes: *eighteen Tonics, fifteen Subtonics*, and *ten Atonics.*

8. Tonics are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

9. Subtonics are tones produced by the voice, *modified* by the organs of speech.

10. Atonics are mere breathings, modified by the organs of speech.

11. Letters are characters that are used to represent the Oral elements.

12. The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

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[1] The larynx is the upper part of the trachea, or windpipe.

13. The Alphabet is divided into Vowels and Consonants.

14. Vowels are the letters that usually represent the Tonic elements, and form syllables by themselves. They are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *y*.

15. A Diphthong is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *oi* in *oil*, *ou* in *our*.

16. A Digraph, or improper diphthong, is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent; as, *oa* in *loaf*.

17. A Triphthong is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*.

18. Consonants are the letters that usually represent either Subtonic or Atonic elements. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, viz.: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z; fh Subtonic, th Atonic, ch, sh, wh, ng.

The term Consonant, literally meaning *sounding with*, is applied to these letters because they are rarely used in words without having a vowel connected with them in the same syllable, although their *elements* may be uttered separately, and without the aid of a vowel.

19. Cognates are letters whose *elements* are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v*; *h* of *g*, &c.

20. Alphabetic Equivalents are letters, or combinations of letters, that represent similar elements, or sounds; thus, *i* is an *equivalent* of *e*, in *pique*.

Vowels.

A usually represents six Oral elements, or sounds; as in åle, ånd, årt, åll, bâre, åsk.

E usually represents three elements; as in mē, ĕnd, ẽrr.

The element indicated by ẽ, is also represented by *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*; as in mirth, word, fur, myrrh.

I usually represents two elements; as in īce, ĭnch.

O usually represents three elements; as in ȯld, ȯn, dȯ.

U usually represents three elements; as in tůbe, tůb, fůll.

Y, when used as a vowel, represents the same elements as *I*; as in *t*y*pe* (tip), h*y*mn (hĭm).

O U usually represents one element; as in *our*. This element is also represented by *ow*; as in n*ow*.

O I and *O Y* are equivalent to å, followed by ĭ; as in *oi*l (åĭl), b*oy* (båĭ).

Consonants.

B represents one element; as in *bib*. Before *t*, and after *m*, it is silent; as in de*b*t, thum*b*.

C has no element peculiar to itself. It represents the sound of *k* before the letters *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t*, and at the end of a word, when, in this work, it is printed with a dot over it; as in ċane, ċot, ċure, ċlick, ċrank, districċt, musiċ. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it represents the sound of *s*; as in *c*ent, *c*ider, *c*yst. In a few words, it has the sound of *z*; as in suffi*c*e. When it comes after the accent, and is followed by ea, ia, io, or eous, it is sounded like *sh*; as in o*c*ean, so*c*ial, tena*c*ious, ceta*c*eous. It is silent before *k*; as in ha*c*k, la*c*k.

D usually represents one element; as in *did*. At the end of a word, it is sometimes sounded like *t*, as in mixe*d*; and in a few words is silent, as in se*dg*e, he*dg*e.

F represents one element, as in *f*i*f*e; except in *of*, when it is sounded like *v*.

G usually represents one element; as in *gag*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is usually sounded like *j*, and is marked thus, ġ; as in ġem, ġin, ġyve.

H represents one element; as in *h*ome. It is silent at the beginning of a number of words, and after *r* and *g*; as in *h*onor, r*h*yme, g*h*ost.

J represents one element; as in *j*ust.

K represents one element; as in *k*in*k*. It is silent before *n*; as in *k*nee.

L represents one element; as in *lil*ac. It is silent in many words; as ca*l*f, ha*l*f, ta*l*k.

M represents one element; as in *m*ai*m*.

N represents one element; as in *n*o, o*n*. It is sometimes sounded like *ng*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, ṅ; as in baṅk, thaṅk, aṅ'ger, fiṅ'ger. It is silent after *l*, or *m*, when it ends a syllable; as in kil*n*, hym*n*.

P represents one element; as in *p*i*p*e. It is silent before *n*, *s*, and *t*, in the same syllable; as in *p*neumatic, *p*salm, prom*p*t.

Q has no element peculiar to itself. With *u*, by which it is always followed, it commonly represents the sound of *kw*, as in *qu*aff, *qu*ilt, *qu*oth; but in many words derived from the French, it has the sound of *k*; as in co*q*uet, eti*q*uet, &c.

R represents one element; as in *r*a*r*e, fo*r*. When it precedes a vowel, it may be trilled; as in *r*oll, *r*ound.

S usually represents one element; as in *s*ave, *s*ame. In many words it is sounded like *z* as heard in *z*inc, when, in this work, it is marked thus, ṡ; as in roṡe, riṡe. In a few instances it has the sound of ż, as heard in azure; as in pleaṡure, oṡier. It sometimes represents the sound of *sh*; as in *s*ure, diver*s*ion.

T represents one element; as in *t*ar*t*, *t*aṡ*t*e.

V represents one element; as in *v*al*v*e, *v*ivid.

W represents one element; as in *w*ell, *w*ise.

X has no element peculiar to itself. It is equivalent to *z*, at the beginning of words; to *ks*, as in ta*x*, e*x*pect; to *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in e*x*alt, e*x*ert; and to *ksh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it, as in anxious, luxury.

Y, when a consonant, represents one element; as in *y*et, *y*es.

Z represents two elements. The first may be heard in *z*est, *z*inc. The second, in this work, is marked thus, ż; as in azure.

TH represents two elements. When a Subtonic, in this work, it is marked thus, th; as in this, with. As an Atonic, it is heard in *th*in, brea*th*.

CH usually represents one element; as in *ch*ange, mu*ch*. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally sounded like *k*; as in a*ch*e, *ch*asm, s*ch*ool. It frequently represents the sound of *sh*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, ch; as in chaise, chivalry, machine.

SH represents one element; as in *sh*ame, mar*sh*.

WH represents one element; as in *wh*at, *wh*en, *wh*ip.

TABLE OF ORAL ELEMENTS.[1]

1. TONICS.

ā or å,	as in	åge,	åte,	bāne,	dāme,	tāme.
ă or å,	"	åt,	åsh,	dămp,	lănd,	lămp.
å,	"	årt,	årm,	mårch,	cård,	hård.
å,	"	åll,	båll,	på*u*se,	wånt,	wålk.
å,[2]	"	bâre,	câre,	flâre,	râre,	wâre.
å,[3]	"	åsk,	åsp,	glåss,	dånce,	pånt.
ē or ė,	"	hė,	wė,	thėse,	cėde,	glėbe.
ĕ or ė,	"	ėlk,	ėnd,	blėss,	blėnd,	wėst.
ė,[4]	"	ėrr,	hėr,	nėrve,	sėrve,	vėrse.

[1] First require the pupils to utter an element by itself, then to pronounce distinctly the words that follow, uttering the element after each word—thus: åge, å; åte, å; bāne, å, &c. Exercise the class upon the above table, till each pupil can utter *consecutively* all the Oral elements. The attention of the class should be called to the fact that the first element, or sound, represented by each of the vowels, is usually indicated by a horizontal line placed over the letter, and the second sound by a curved line.

[2] The *fifth* element, or sound, represented by *a*, is its *first* or *Alphabetic* sound, modified or softened by *r*.

[3] The *sixth* element represented by *a*, is a sound intermediate between *a*, as heard in *at*, *ash*, and *a*, as in *arm*, *art*.

[4] The third element represented by *e*, is *e* as heard in *end*, modified or softened by *r*. It is also represented by *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*; as in *b*ird, w*o*rd, b*u*rn, m*y*rrh.

ī or i̊,	as in	ice,	ire,	child,	mild,	wise.
ĭ or i̊,	"	ink,	inch,	give,	silk,	wing.
ō or o̊,	"	old,	ode,	bold,	cold,	home
ŏ or o̊,	"	on,	bond,	block,	flock,	fond.
o̊,	"	do,	to,	who,	prove,	tomb.
ū or ů,	"	cube,	cure,	duke,	dupe,	fuse.
ŭ or ů	"	bud,	bulb,	hush,	lull,	hunt.
ů,	"	full,	pull,	put,	puss,	push
ou,	"	*our*,	*out*,	*found*,	*house*,	*loud*

2. Sub-tonics.

b,	as in	*b*abe,	*b*ale,	*b*ane,	*b*ard,	*b*ark.
d,	"	*d*ale,	*d*ame,	*d*ate,	*d*id,	*d*im.
g,	"	*g*ain,	*g*ale,	*g*ate,	*g*ag,	*g*ig.
j,	"	*j*ade,	*j*ane,	*j*oin,	*j*oint,	*j*oist.
l,	"	*l*ake,	*l*ane,	*l*ate,	*l*et,	*l*end.
m,	"	*m*ake,	*m*ane,	*m*ate,	*m*ild,	*m*ind.
n,	"	*n*ame,	*n*ail,	*n*ave,	*n*ine,	*n*ight.
ng,	"	ba*ng*,	ga*ng*,	sa*ng*,	flu*ng*,	you*ng*.
r,	"	*r*ace,	*r*ake,	*r*ain,	ba*r*,	ca*r*.
th,	"	*th*at,	*th*is,	*th*ese,	*th*ose,	wi*th*.
v,	"	*v*ail,	*v*ain,	*v*ase,	*v*ine,	*v*ice.
w,	"	*w*age,	*w*ail,	*w*ake,	*w*ide,	*w*ise.
y,	"	*y*ard,	*y*es,	*y*et,	*y*ou,	*y*our.
z,	"	*z*eal,	*z*est,	*z*inc,	*z*one,	ga*z*e.
z,	"	azure,	brazier,	glazier,	seizure,	vision.

3. A-tonics.

f,	as in	*f*ame,	*f*ane,	*f*ate,	*f*ife,	*f*ile.
h,	"	*h*ale,	*h*aste,	*h*ate,	*h*ark,	*h*arm.
k,	"	*k*eel,	*k*eep,	*k*iss,	*k*ink,	*k*irk.
p,	"	*p*eep,	*p*ipe,	plum*p*,	pul*p*,	pum*p*.
s,	"	*s*ame,	*s*ane,	*s*ave,	*s*end,	*s*ense.
t,	"	*t*aste,	*t*art,	tau*gh*t,	tem*pt*,	toa*st*.

th,	as in	*th*ank,	*th*ing,	*th*ink,	tru*th*,	you*th*.
ch,	"	*ch*ase,	*ch*arge,	*ch*arm,	mar*ch*,	mu*ch*.
sh,	"	*sh*ade,	*sh*ake,	*sh*ame,	*sh*all,	*sh*out.
wh,	"	*wh*ale,	*wh*at,	*wh*eat,	*wh*ich,	*wh*ite.

Cognates.

First require the pupil to pronounce distinctly the word containing the Atonic element, then the Subtonic Cognate, uttering the element after each word—thus: li*p*, *p*; or*b*, *b*, &c. The attention of the pupil should be called to the fact that Cognates are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner, and only differ in one being an undertone, and the other a whisper.

Atonics.		Subtonics.	
li*p*,	*p*.	or*b*,	*b*.
*fi*fe,	*f*.	*v*ase,	*v*.
*wh*ite,	*wh*.	*w*ise,	*w*.
*s*ave,	*s*.	*z*eal,	*z*.
*sh*ade,	*sh*.	azure,	z.
*ch*arm,	*ch*.	*j*oin,	*j*.
*t*art,	*t*.	*d*id,	*d*.
*th*ing,	*th*.	this,	th.
*k*in*k*,	*k*.	*g*ig,	*g*.

Alphabetic Equivalents.

1. Tonic Elements.

For å, *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ay*, *e*, *ee*, *ea*, *ei*, *ey*; as in *A*aron, g*ai*n, g*au*ge, str*ay*, melee', gre*at*, v*ei*n, th*ey*.

For å, *ai*, *ua*; as in pl*ai*d, g*ua*ranty.

For å, *au*, *e*, *ea*, *ua*; as in h*au*nt, s*e*rgeant, h*ea*rt, g*ua*rd.

For å, *au*, *aw*, *eo*, *o*, *oa*, *ou*; as in f*au*lt, h*aw*k, G*eo*rge, c*o*rk, br*oa*d, b*ou*ght.

For å, *ai*, *e*, *ea*, *ei*; as in ch*ai*r, th*e*re, sw*ea*r, h*ei*r.

For ē, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *ey*, *i*, *ie*; as in r*ea*d, d*ee*p, c*ei*l, p*eo*ple, k*ey*, vali*se*, f*ie*ld.

For ĕ, *a*, *ai*, *ay*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *ie*, *u*, *ue*; as in *a*ny, s*ai*d, s*ay*s, h*ea*d, h*ei*fer, l*eo*pard, fr*ie*nd, b*u*ry, g*ue*ss.

For ẽ, *ea, i, o, ou, u, ue, y;* as in *ea*rth, g*i*rl, w*o*rd, sc*ou*rge, b*u*rn, g*ue*rdon, m*y*rrh.

For ĩ, *ai, ei, eye, ie, oi, ui, uy, y, ye;* as in *ai*sle, sl*ei*ght, *eye*, d*ie*, ch*oi*r, g*ui*de, b*uy*, m*y*, r*ye*.

For ĭ, *ai, e, ee, ie, o, oi, u, ui, y;* as in capt*ai*n, pretty, b*ee*n, s*ie*ve, w*o*men, tort*oi*se, b*u*sy, b*ui*ld, h*y*mn.

For ŏ, *au, eau, eo, ew, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow;* as in h*au*tboy, b*eau*, y*eo*man, s*ew*, c*oa*l, f*oe*, d*oo*r, s*ou*l, bl*ow*.

For ŏ͝, *a, ou, ow;* as in wh*a*t, h*ou*gh, k*now*ledge.

For ŏ͞, *ew, oe, oo, ou, u, ui;* as in gr*ew*, sh*oe*, sp*oo*n, s*ou*p, r*u*de, fr*ui*t.

For ŭ, *eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ue, ui;* as in b*eau*ty, f*eu*d, n*ew*, ad*ieu*, v*iew*, h*ue*, j*ui*ce.

For ŭ͝, *o, oe, oo, ou;* as in l*o*ve, d*oe*s, bl*oo*d, y*ou*ng.

For ů͝, *o, oo, ou;* wolf, b*oo*k, c*ou*ld.

For ou, *ow;* as in n*ow*.

For oi (åĭ), *oy;* as in b*oy*.

2. Subtonic and Atonic Elements.

For f, *gh, ph;* as in cou*gh*, nym*ph*.

For j, ġ; as in ġem, ġin.

For k, ċ, *ch, gh, q;* as in ċole, con*ch*, lou*gh*, eti*q*uet.

For s, *c;* as in *c*ell.

For t, *d, th, phth;* as in danc*ed*, *Th*ames, *phth*isic.

For v, *f, ph;* as in *of*, Ste*ph*en.

For y, *i;* as in pin*i*on.

For z, *c*, ṡ, *x;* as in suffi*c*e, roṡe, *x*ebec.

For z, *g, s;* as in rou*g*e, o*s*ier.

For ng, ṅ; as in aṅger, baṅk.

For ch, *t;* as in fus*t*ian.

For sh, *c*, ċh, *s, ss, t;* as in o*c*ean, ċhaise, *s*ure, a*ss*ure, mar*t*ial.

Spelling by Sounds.

The following words are arranged for an exercise in Spelling, by sounds. The names of the letters are not to be given; but the elements are to be produced separately, and then pronounced in connection, thus: v å s t, pronounced vast; å r m—arm, h ŏ s t—host; m ŏ͞ v—move, &c.

The attention of the pupil should be especially directed to *silent letters*, or those that are not sounded in words where they occur. In the following exercise they appear in *italics*.

sàv*e*,	wàv*e*,	fât,	mân,	ârm,	pârt.
hâl*l*,	wârm,	pâr*e*,	târ*e*,	grâs*s*,	vâst.
sc*e*n*e*,	glôb*e*,	têst,	d*e*b*t*,	hêr,	fêrn.
pin*e*,	bid*e*,	lim*b*,	rĭng,	gōld,	hōst.
grōt,	bŏnd,	mōv*e*,	prōv*e*,	mūt*e*,	pūr*e*.
dŭm*b*,	hŭnt,	fŭl*l*,	pŭsh,	loud,	hous*e*.
blāz*e*,	blând,	glid*e*,	glĭmps*e*,	brâs*s*,	brânch.
drouth,	grând,	grânt,	skŭlk,	spârk,	spĕnd.
stârt,	stâr*e*,	flăsh,	flĕsh,	plŭm,	slid*e*.
frām*e*,	prĭnt,	trămp,	smăsh,	strând,	swârm.
vein,	c*o*rk,	*h*eir,	said,	girl,	word.
been,	beau,	what,	blood,	wolf,	prow.

Words.

A WORD is one or more Oral elements or letters used to represent an idea.

WORDS ARE DIVIDED into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

A PRIMITIVE WORD is not derived, but constitutes a root from which other words are formed; as faith, love, ease.

A DERIVATIVE WORD is one that is formed of a primitive, by the addition of an affix or prefix; as faith*ful*, love*ly*, *dis*ease.

A SIMPLE WORD is one that can not be divided without destroying the sense; as an, the, book.

A COMPOUND WORD is formed by two or more words; as inkstand, bookbinder, laughing-stock.

Syllables.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, uttered by a single impulse of the voice.

A MONOSYLLABLE is a word of *one* syllable; as *home.*

A Dissyllable is a word of *two* syllables; as *home-less.*

A Trisyllable is a word of *three* syllables; as *con-fine-ment.*

A Polysyllable is a word of *four* or *more* syllables; as *in-no-cen-cy, un-in-tel-li-gi-bil-i-ty.*

The Ultimate is the *last* syllable of a word; as *ful*, in peace-*ful.*

The Penult, or penultimate, is the last syllable but *one* of a word; as *māk*, in peace-*mak*-er.

The Antepenult, or antepenultimate, is the last syllable but *two* of a word; as *peace*, in *peace*-mak-er.

Accent.

Accent is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables of a word.

A mark like this ′ is often used to show which syllable is accented; as read′ ing, eat′ ing, re ward′, compel′, mis′ chiev ous, vi o lin′, fire′-eat′er.

In many trisyllables and polysyllables, of two syllables accented, one is uttered with greater force than the other. The more forcible accent is called *primary*, and the less forcible, *secondary.*

A mark like this ‵ is sometimes used to indicate secondary accent; as, ed‵ u ca′ tion, ed′ u cate, mul‵ ti plī ca′ tion.

THE ALPHABET.*

e c o v y w a r n

m u l k h b d p q

g i j f t x z s &

I H J D P B R L T

F E C G O Q A V W

Y N M U X K S Z &

Script.

a b c d e f g h i

j k l m n o p q r

s t u v w x y z &

A B C D E F G H I

J K L M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Y Z &

* Let the child read the Alphabet as here arranged, from the left to the right, taking but few letters for a lesson, and those of a similar form. Teachers who prefer using simple words before teaching the Alphabet, will find exercises well adapted to that purpose on page 19.

THE ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.		*Italic Letters.*		Old English Letters.	
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥
I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦
J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯
S	s	*S*	*s*	𝔖	𝔰
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱
U	u	*U*	*u*	𝔘	𝔲
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	𝔳
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷
&		&		&	

NATIONAL

PRONOUNCING SPELLER.

PART I.

MONOSYLLABLES CLASSIFIED WITH REGARD TO THEIR FORMATION AND VOWEL SOUNDS.

I. Words of One and Two Letters.

WORDS OF ONE LETTER.

A, I, O.

WORDS FORMED BY PREFIXING A SINGLE LETTER TO WORDS OF ONE LETTER.

Ha; ho, go, lo, no, so; to, do.

WORDS FORMED BY AFFIXING A SINGLE LETTER TO WORDS OF ONE LETTER.

Am, an, aṡ, at, ax (aks); a*h*, ay; if, in, is it; of (ov), on, ox (oks); or; o*h*.

REMAINING WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

Be, he, me, we, ye; by, fy, my; up, us.

åge, åt, årt, åll, bâre, åsk; mè, ênd, êrr; îce, în; ôld, ôn, dǒ.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.[1]

à; åm, ån, åṡ, åt, åx (åks); å*h*, hå, åy; bè, hè, mè, wè, yè; I, by, fy, my; îf, ît, îṡ, în; O, gò, hò, lò, nò, sò; ôf (ôv), ôn, ôx (ôks); or; tǒ, dǒ; ûs, ûp.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. It is an ox. Go to it. Am I, or is he, to do so? Is he on an ox? O, no; he is on no ox. Is he to go? Ah! he is to go. I am to go, if he be in.

2. It is my ax. He is by it. Ho! be by me! He is to go up. He is of us. Do we go up? Ay, we do go up, if ye go.

1. It is an ox. Go to it. Am I, or is he, to do so? Is he on an ox? O, no; he is on no ox. Is he to go? Ah! he is to go. I am to go, if he be in.

2. It is my ax. He is by it. Ho! be by me! He is to go up. He is of us. Do we go up? Ay, we do go up, if ye go.

II. Words of Three Letters.

WORDS FORMED BY PREFIXING A SINGLE LETTER TO WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

1. B*à*y, d*à*y, f*à*y, g*à*y, h*à*y, j*à*y, l*à*y, m*à*y, n*à*y, p*à*y, r*à*y, s*à*y, w*à*y; b*å*n, b*å*t, c*å*n, c*å*t, d*å*m, f*å*n,

[1] Pupils should be required to pronounce each list of words, in the class, before attempting to spell.

fåt, gås, gåt, håm, håṡ, håt, jåm, mån, måt, pån, påt, råm, rån, råt, såt, tån, tåt, tåx (tåks), vån, våt, wåx (wåks), yåm.

2. For, nor; *ċat*, shė, ṫhė; eye (ī), ry*e*; bĭn, bĭt, dĭn, fĭn, fĭt, ġĭn, hĭṡ, hĭt, kĭn, kĭt, lĭt, nĭt, pĭn, pĭt, sĭn, sĭt, tĭt, wĭn, wĭt; *ȯwe*; bȯx, ċȯn, fȯx, wan, waṡ; t*wȯ*, *wh*ȯ; ewe (yū); ċůp, sůp, son, ton, won.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Can I go in? He has my hat. A fat rat ran by me. Did he lay a hat on a pan? We sat on a mat. Say, is it wax on my fan? May he be gay, to day? He has a bat. Pay no tax.

2. She can eat a bit of the fat. Did you say, "It is not fit to eat?" She has a pin in the box. Who sat on the mat? Was it a cat, or a kit, or a rat, or a fox, or a jay? She has a cup in the box. Do you eat rye? The ox may eat the hay in the bin. My cat has a rat. Pat the cat. Do not hit the kit. Was the rat in the bin? The cat may box the fox. Owe no man.

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in the box. Do you eat rye? The ox may eat the hay in the bin. My cat has a rat. Put the cat. Do not hit the kit. Was the rat in the bin? The cat may box the fox. Owe no man.

WORDS FORMED BY AFFIXING A SINGLE LETTER TO WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

1. Ate (àte), hày, yeà, bey; ând, âsh, hâd, hâg; âwe, orb, nor; ânt, âsk, âsp, âss; bêe; bĕd, bĕg, bĕt, hĕn, mĕn, mĕt, wĕb, wĕd, wĕn, wĕt, yĕs, yĕt; hêr; îńk, în, îts.

2. Ore, dòe, hòe, lòw, sòw, tòw; ŏff, ŏft, dŏg, dŏn, dŏt, gŏd, gŏt, hŏb, hŏd, hŏg, hŏp, hŏt, lŏg, lŏp, lŏt, nŏd, nŏt, sŏb, sŏd, sŏp, sŏt, tŏd, tŏp; tŏo; ûse, hew, mew, yew; one (wŭn), son, ton; how, now, sow; soy, toy.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. An ox ate wet hay. A hen ate an ant and a bee. The men had met at an inn. Ask the man if he has a bed. Yes, he has a bed, a hat, and a hen. The hen is on the tow. The ink has wet the bed.

2. The man has one son, and a dog. His son has a top, and a toy hoe, too. He can use his toy hoe, on a sod, in the lot. A hog is by an ash log. The dog is not yet by the log. Now the man has an ax, he can hew the log.

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REMAINING WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1. Ace (ās), ā̀ġe, ā̀ṁ, ā̀pe; ā̊ċt, ā̊dd, bā̊d, bā̊g, ċā̊b, ċā̊p, fā̊g, gā̊b, gā̊g, lā̊d, lā̊g, lā̊p, lā̊x, mā̊d, mā̊p, nā̊g, nā̊p, pā̊d, pā̊p, rā̊g, rā̊p, sā̊d, sā̊p, tā̊g, tā̊p; ā̊re, ā̊rm, bā̊r, ċā̊r, fā̊r, jā̊r, tā̊r; ā̊ll, ā̊wl, ċā̊w, jā̊w, lā̊w, mā̊w, pā̊w, rā̊w, sā̊w, wā̊r; ā̊ir.

2. Ear (èr), èel, fèe, kèy, lèa, pèa, sèa, sèe, tèa; ẻbb, ẻgg, ẻlk, ẻnd, fẻd, fẻn, gẻt, jẻt, kẻg, lẻd, lẻg, lẻt, nẻd, nẻt, pẻg, pẻn, pẻt, rẻd, sẻt, sẻx, tẻn, vẻx; ẻrr, hẻr, fir, sir, bur, ċur, fur, urn.

3. Dry, fīe, fly, hīe, īce, līe, pīe, shy, sky, sly, sty, thy, try, vīe, why, īre; bĭd, bĭg, dĭd, dĭm, fĭb, fĭg, fĭx, gĭg, hĭm, hĭp, ĭll, jĭg, kĭd, lĭd, lĭp, nĭp, pĭg, rĭb, rĭd, rĭg, rĭm, rĭp, sĭp, sĭx, tĭn, wĭg.

4. Fòe, òak, òar, òat, òde, òwe, ròw, sew, wòe; ċŏb, ċŏd, fŏb, fŏg, fŏp, jŏb, jŏt, mŏb, mŏp, ŏdd, hŏb, pŏd, pŏp, pŏt, rŏb, rŏd, wad.

5. Few, dew, jew, new, pew, yoù; bů̇g, bů̇t, ċů̇t,

dŭg, dŭn, fŭn, gŭm, gŭn, hŭg, hŭt, jŭg, jŭt, lŭg, mŭd, mŭg, nŭn, nŭt, pŭg, pŭn, rŭb, rŭg, rŭm, rŭn, sŭm, sŭn, sŭp, tŭb, tŭg, tŭn; pŭt; out, our, cow, owl, vow; boy, hoy, joy.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. My son has his cap. His map is in his bag. The dog has his paw in my lap. The lad has a rag on his toe. Do no bad act. Do not lag by the way. It is sad to be at war. A mad dog bit his arm, in the car. I saw an ape. He had his paw in the jar.

2. The air by the sea was raw. The ink on the end of the pen was red. She fed the cur. He is her pet. Get an egg for the cur to eat. See the elk in the fen. I saw ten men, sir. The net was on a peg.

3. Bid the shy boy eat a fig, or a bit of pie. A pig and kid are by the sty. Why not try to fix the gig for him? A big, sly fox is on the ice. The ape is ill. He has a wig on. The gas is dim.

4. The cat is the foe of the rat. The oar is of oak. I owe him no tax. Fog is in the air. It was an odd job. Rob no one of a jot. The pot is on the hob. The rod is for the fop. Woe to him!

5. A few men sat in the new pew. You may put the gun, the tub, the mug, and the jug of rum, in the hut. Do not run in the dew, the mud, nor the sun. The pig dug up a nut. Joy to the boy who put the rug out of our hut. But now a bug is on the rug. The cow is by the hut.

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III. Words of Four Letters.

WORDS FORMED BY PREFIXING A SINGLE LETTER TO WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1. Bȧ́l, bȧle, bȧss, brȧy, ċȧġe, ċȧpe, ċlȧy, dȧce, dȧle, dȧte, drȧy, fȧce, fȧ́l, fȧte, flȧy, frȧy, gȧġe, grȧy, hȧ́l, hȧte, jȧ́l, lȧce, mȧce, mȧ́l, mȧte, nȧ́l, nȧpe, pȧce, pȧġe, pȧ́l, pȧle, pȧte, plȧy, prȧy, rȧce, rȧġe, rȧ́l, rȧpe, rȧte, sȧġe, sȧle, sȧ́l, sȧte, slȧy, swȧy, tȧ́l, tȧle, tȧpe, trȧy, vȧ́l, vȧle, wȧġe, wȧ́l.

2. Bånd, brån, brât, ċånt, ċâsh, chât, ċlâd, ċlâp, ċrâg, ċrâm, dâsh, drâg, drâm, fâċt, flâg, flâp, flâx, gâsh, glâd, hând, lând, hâsh, lâsh, mâsh, rânt, râsh, sând, sâsh, sċâb, sċân, shâd, shâg, shâm, slâg, slâp, snâg, snâp, spân, spât, stâg, swâg, tâċt, thât, trâp, wrâp.

3. Bârk, ċârt, dârk, dârt, fârm, gâpe, hârk, lârk, mârk, pârk, pârt, sċâr, stâr, târt.

4. Bâll, bâwl, ċâll, ċlâw, drâw, fâll, flâw, gâll, hâll, mâll, pâll, tâll, wâll, wânt, wârm, wârt, yâwl.

5. Bâre, beâr, ċâre, dâre, fâir, fâre, hâir, hâre, lâir, pâir, pâre, peâr, râre, târe, teâr, wâre, weâr.

6. Bâsk, ċâsk, gâsp, hâsp, lâss, mâss, pânt, pâss, râsp, tâsk, wâft.

7. Bẽat, dẽar, fẽar, fẽat, fẽel, flẽa, flẽe, gẽar, hẽar, hẽat, hẽel, hẽre, mẽat, nẽar, nẽat, pẽat, pẽel, plẽa, rẽel, sẽar, sẽat, sẽel, tẽar, tẽat, yẽar.

8. Bĕll, bĕnd, blĕd, brĕd, flĕd, mĕnd, rĕnd, sĕll, sĕnd, slĕd, tĕnd, thĕn, wĕnd, whĕn, yĕlk.

9. Dic*e*, dir*e*, fir*e*, hir*e*, mic*e*, mir*e*, nic*e*, ric*e*, sir*e*, tir*e*, vic*e*, wir*e*.

10. Bi*ll*, bri*m*, chi*p*, chi*t*, cli*p*, cri*b*, dri*p*, fi*ll*, fli*p*, fli*t*, gi*ll*, gri*m*, gri*p*, hi*ll*, ki*ll*, ki*nk*, li*nk*, mi*ll*, mi*nk*, pi*ll*, pi*nk*, pri*m*, shi*p*, ski*n*, si*ll*, si*nk*, sli*d*, sli*p*, sli*t*, sni*p*, spi*n*, spi*t*, ti*ll*, ti*nk*, this, tri*p*, tri*m*, twi*n*, twi*t*, whi*m*, whi*p*, whi*t*, wi*ll*, wi*nd*, wi*nk*.

11. Blo*w*, bo*at*, bo*de*, bo*ne*, bo*re*, bo*wl*, co*at*, co*de*, co*ne*, co*re*, cro*w*, flo*w*, fo*re*, fo*ur*, glo*w*, go*at*, go*re*, gro*w*, ho*ar*, ho*ne*, lo*ne*, lo*re*, mo*de*, mo*at*, mo*re*, po*re*, po*ur*, ro*ar*, ro*de*, sho*w*, slo*w*, sno*w*, so*ak*, so*ar*, so*re*, so*wn*, sto*w*, to*ne*, to*re*, wo*re*, zo*ne*.

12. Blo̊t, cho̊p, clo̊g, clo̊t, do̊*ff*, flo̊g, flo̊p, go̊ne, lo̊ft, plo̊t, sho̊p, sco̊t, sho̊t, slo̊p, so̊ft, spo̊t, sto̊p, tro̊t, swan, swad, wand, wash, wasp, what.

13. Chew, fu̇se, mu̇se, spew, yo*u*r.

14. Chu̇b, chu̇m, do*ne*, dru̇m, dru̇b, gru̇b, gru̇m, plu̇g, scu̇d, shu̇t, slu̇g, spu̇n, stu̇n.

15. Bout, brow, cowl, fowl, *h*our, howl lout, plow, prow, pout, rout, scow, sour, trow.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Pray do not play on the bale of hay. Did the man fail? Yes; he is in jail, for he can get no bail. Slay not the gray rat, in the cage. The rail, pail, nail, tray, vail, tape, and lace are for sale. Let the mate see the sail sway. His face is pale.

2. The lad is clad in fur. He has a flag, and a new band for his hat. Hand the bran to the stag. Did he

slap, snap, or lash the cow? Do not drag the trap in the sand. He is glad to pay cash for the flax on that land.

3. Hark, it is the lark. Mark, he is in the park. See the star in the dark. The lad that ate the tart, did gape. The dog on the farm did bark by the cart. A part of the dart hit his arm. He has a scar.

4. Did the tall lad play ball in the warm hall? A flaw is in the wall, and it may fall. The maul is in the yawl. Call the cat. Do not bawl, if she draw her claw on his arm.

5. Dare to face the bear in his lair. Pare a pair of rare pears. Let him care for the lad that has fair hair. The bare lad may wear the fur of the hare.

6. The lass has a task. The cask is on the sand. See the dog bask in the sun, and gasp, and pant, as you pass by.

7. My dear, do not fear to be near that neat boy on the seat. Do you feel the cut on your heel? The heat may peel the bark. The new year is here.

8. Mend the sled, and then sell it. Bend the bow and rend the hat. When can you send the bell? The dog in the trap fled, but his paw bled.

9. Do not hire the dice. The dog is in the mire. It was a dire vice. The wire and tire are in the fire. Mice eat the nice rice.

10. See the mill on this hill. Do not spit on the bill. Kill the mink, but do not slit his skin. Did the ship sink? Will you whip the top till you spin it? Fill the cup up to the brim, but do not slip and let it drip.

11. I tore the coat that I wore, in the boat. A bone, and the core of a pear, are in the bowl. See the lone crow soar up in the sky. Four lads rode the slow nag in the hoar snow. Will the goat gore the nag?

12. Do not blot the page. The lad has gone to the

shop. Stop the nag, if he trot. What do you want? The boy shot the swan on this spot. Do not wash in the slop.

13. Chew your meat. Fuse the wax. He is no muse.

14. A plug is in the drum. The job is done. Did your chum shut the door?

15. The plow is on the brow of the hill. A scow is a boat, but it has no prow. A dog did howl for an hour. Do not pout, if the pear is sour.

WORDS FORMED BY AFFIXING A SINGLE LETTER TO WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1. Bȧne, ċȧne, dȧme, lȧde, mȧde, mȧne, pȧne, vȧne, wȧde, wȧne, they; bȧng, bȧṅk, bȧde, dȧmn, dȧmp, fȧng, hȧth, pȧng, rȧṅk, rȧng, tȧṅk; bȧrb, bȧrd, bȧrn, ċȧrd, ċȧrp, mȧrl; wȧrd, wȧrm, wȧrp, form, fork; bȧth.

2. Hēre, mēte, lēad, lēaf, lēak, lēan, lēap, pēak, pēal, sēal, sēam, tēam, fēed, fēet, sēed, sēek, sēem, thēe; shĕd, tĕnt, thĕm, wĕnt; hĕrb, hĕrd, ĕarl, ĕarn, firm, burn, ċurb, ċurd, ċurl, furl.

3. Bīde, bīnd, bīte, dīed, dīme, dīne, fīnd, fīne, hīde, kīnd, kīte, pīed, pīne, pīnt, rīde, rīpe, sīte, tīed, tīne, wīnd, wīne; dĭng, hĭss, kĭng, pĭth, sĭng, tĭnt, wĭng, wĭnd, wĭth.

4. Ċōte, dōte, fōrd, fōrt, hōpe, mōpe, nōte, ōath, pōpe, rōpe; whōm, tōol, tōot.

5. Cūbe, ċūre, hūġe, tūbe, tūne, lieū, newȧ, view; fūnd, hūmp, rūng, rūnt, sūng, sūṅk.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The card is damp. They rang the bell. Will the vane turn, on the barn? I warn you that the fang has bane in it. He bade them wade in the sea, and lade the boat. The dame hath a cane that is made in the form of a fork.

2. Here is a leak in the seam of the boat. The lean goat will leap from the peak. Lead the team to the shed, and feed them. The herd eat the leaf of the herb. I will seek thee, in the tent. Seem to be firm to the earl, but curb your ire if it burn.

3. The wing of the bat is not pied. He died by the bite of an asp. He tied his kite to a pine. If you hide the ripe pear, I will find it. Sing for the kind king, if he ride by the sea. You can dine for a dime, if you bide at the fine hut with me.

4. By whom was the rope cut, with this tool? I hope you will note him. I can not dote on him, if he use an oath. Do not mope when you ford the rill by the fort.

5. A huge tub is sunk in the mud. She will get bad news, in lieu of the fund. She sung the tune with the view to cure me.

REMAINING WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

1. Bȧbe, bȧke, bȧse, ċȧke, ċȧme, ċȧve, fȧde, fȧme, gȧme, gȧve, gȧze, hȧze, jȧde, lȧke, lȧme, lȧne, mȧke, mȧze, nȧme, pȧve, rȧke, rȧve, sȧke, sȧfe, sȧme, sȧne, sȧve, stȧy, tȧke, tȧme, vȧse, wȧke, wȧve, bȧit, gȧin, pȧin, vȧin, wȧit, rein, veil, vein.

2. Bȧck, bȧng, blȧb, brȧd, brȧn, ċȧlx, ċȧmp,

chåp, ċlåm, ċlån, ċråb, dåńk, dråb, gång, håck, hång, håńk, håve, jåmb, låck, låmb, låmp, låńk, påck, plån, plåt, såck, sång, såńk, sċåb, slåb, slåm, swåm, tåck, thån, våmp.

3. Alms (åmz), bål*m*, ċål*f*, ċål*m*, dårn, gårb, hål*f*, hård, hårm, hårp, lård, mårt, pål*m*, yård, yårn.

4. Bål*k*, hålt, målt, sålt, tål*k*, wål*k*, ċåu*l*, ċåu*f*, dåu*b*, håu*l*, låu*d*, mâu*l*, dåw*n*, fåw*n*, *gn*åw, håw*k*, låw*n*, pâw*n*, thâw, born, ċord, ċork, ċorn, fork, horn, lord, lorn, morn, sort.

5. Cåst, håft, lâth, låst, måst, pâst, pâth, râft, vâst, wâft.

6. Cėd*e*, mėr*e*, bė*a*d, bė*a*k, bė*a*n, dė*a*l, ė*a*ch, ė*a*s*e*, ė*a*st, hė*a*p, lė*a*d, lė*a*k, lė*a*n, lė*a*p, mė*a*l, pė*a*l, rė*a*d, rė*a*m, rė*a*p, sė*a*l, tė*a*m, vė*a*l, wė*a*k, zė*a*l, bė*e*f, bė*e*r, dė*e*d, dė*e*m, dė*e*p, fė*e*d, fė*e*t, flė*e*, frė*e*, glė*e*, hė*e*d, kė*e*l, kė*e*n, kė*e*p, *kn*ė*e*, mė*e*k, mė*e*t, nė*e*d, pė*e*p, rė*e*d, rė*e*f, rė*e*k, rė*e*l, vė*e*r, wė*e*d, wė*e*k, wė*e*p, b*ie*r, f*ie*f, m*ie*n, p*ie*r, t*ie*r.

7. Bĕck, bĕlt, bĕnt, bĕst, ċlĕf, dĕ*b*t, dĕck, dĕnt, dĕsk, ĕtch, fĕlt, hĕld, hĕlm, hĕlp, jĕst, kĕpt, lĕft, lĕnt, lĕs*s*, lĕst, mĕsh, mĕlt, mĕs*s*, nĕck, nĕst, nĕxt, pĕck, pĕlf, rĕck, rĕnt, rĕst, sĕċt, sĕlf, sĕnt, spĕd, stĕm, stĕp, trĕt, tĕxt, vĕst, wĕft, wĕld, wĕpt, wĕst, yĕlk, dĕ*a*d, dĕ*a*f, hĕ*a*d, lĕ*a*d, rĕ*a*d.

8. Fėrn, ġėrm, jėrk, pėrt, sėrf, tėrm, vėrb, wėrt, dirk, dirt, gird, girl, girt, kirk, stir,

word, work, worm, blur, burn, hurl, slur, spur, surd, surf, turf, turn, urge.

9. Dike, dive, fife, file, five, high, hind, hive, life, like, lime, line, mild, mile, mind, mine, nigh, nine, pike, pile, pipe, ride, rind, ripe, rise, rive, side, sigh, sign, size, tide, tile, time, vile, vine, wide, wife, wild, wile, wipe, wise, lyre, type.

10. Chin, dish, disk, dint, film, fish, fist, frit, gift, gilt, glib, grin, grit, hilt, hint, inch, itch, kiss, limb, lift, lint, lisp, list, milk, milt, mint, miss, mist, nick, pick, quit, rich, rick, rift, ring, risk, shin, sick, sift, silk, skip, slim, smit, swim, thin, tick, tilt, whig, whiz, wick, wilt, wish, wisp, lynx, myth.

11. Both, colt, comb, cope, cove, dolt, dome, dose, doze, hole, home, host, hove, joke, jolt, lobe, mole, most, mote, pork, pole, poll, port, post, robe, roll, rope, rove, stow, toll, torn, vote, worn, wove, yoke, coal, coax, foal, foam, goal, hoax, load, loaf, loam, moan, road, roam, soap, toad, door, soul.

12. Bond, cost, crop, dock, doll, drop, font, frog, hock, lock, loft, loll, long, loss, lost, mock, moss, moth, plod, pond, prop, rock, sock, soft, song, toss, tost.

13. Lose, move, tomb, womb, boom, boon, boor, boot, cool, coom, coop, coot, doom, food, fool, hoof, hoop, hoot, loof, loom, loon, loop, mood, moon, nook, pool, rood, roof, room, root, tool,

wo͝of, rude, rule, ruṡe, brew, drew, ċrew, grew.

14. Dụke, dụpe, fụme, Jụne, lụte, mụle, mụte, blụe, flụe, glụe, chew, ċlew, flew, knew, slew, stew, sụ́it.

15. Bụck, bụff, bụlb, bụlk, bụmp, bụng, bụss, bụst, bụzz, ċụff, ċụll, ċlụb, dụck, dụċt, dụll, dụmb, dụsk, flụx, fụss, glụt, gụlf, gụll, gụsh, hụff, hụlk, hụll, hụng, hụnt, hụsh, jụmp, jụst, lụck, lụff, lụll, lụmp, mụch, mụck, mụff, mụll, mụsh, mụsk, nụll, nụmb, plụm, pụff, pụlp, pụmp, rụsk, sċụm, shụn, slụt, snụg, stụd, stụn, sụck, swụm, ṫhụs, tụck, tụft, tụsh, tụsk, dove, love.

16. Bu͝ll, fu͝ll, pu͝ll, pu͝sh, wolf, book, ċook, foot, good, hood, hook, hoop, look, soot, took, wood, woo͝l.

17. Loud, noun, ṫhou, oust, down, fowl, gown, town.

18. Boil, ċoil, ċoin, foil, loin, join, oint, roil, soil, toil, void.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Let her take the maize and bake a cake for the babe. A haze came on the lake, and the stars did fade. In vain he gave the rein to you, for he did jade and lame the nag. For the sake of his dear name, oh wake to fame! Stay, O wave, and let me gaze on thee! Rake the hay, in the lane, by the cave. The sane man is safe.

2. He hit the brad and tack, with the back of the adz. The chap ate a clam and a crab. The lamb has the scab. The lamp and sack are in the drab hack. The lank lad swam on a slab. The gang sang in the camp.

3. Here grow the balm and the palm. The lard is not hard. Do not harm the calf in the yard. She can darn her garb with yarn. Give her half the alms, if she play on the harp.

4. When you walk, do not halt to talk. Salt put on ice, will make it thaw. The dawn of day is part of the morn. What sort of corn will you have? The rat will gnaw the cake. Tie the hawk with the cord. Use your fork, when you eat. See the fawn play on the lawn.

5. The raft was made into lath. Do not cast the haft of the fork into the path. The last wind did waft the boat out on the vast sea. The mast fell.

6. Deal in a fair way. This meat is beef. You can read this page with ease. The sky in the east is red. The man can not be seen this week. He is weak in the knee. The ship on the reef has a leak near its keel. Reap the rye and put it on this heap.

7. The boy was led to the head of the next class. He kept his best pen on the left of the desk. Is the hen dead in her nest? He ate the yelk of the egg. The lad lent his best vest. Melt the rest of the ice. She sent the lass to pay the debt. He hit his head, as he fell, on the deck. She wept, for her son is dead.

8. The germ of the fern is in the dirt. Jerk the pert lad, if he stir. The term verb means a word. Can the girl kill the worm with a dirk? Work on, and if the fire burn, hurl it off. Turn the nag on the turf, and urge him on with a spur.

9. Do you like that fife of mine? Nine wise men and five boys were on the dike, at high tide. Rise and ride to the inn with the sign of the lyre by its side. Do not go nigh the vile pipe.

10. The miss put the fish into the dish. The dirk

with the gilt hilt was the gift of a rich man. He was thin and weak, for he had been sick. Do you wish that you had a silk robe? Ring the bell for a pint of rich, new milk. Do you wish to swim?

11. Buy a comb for both of the lads at home. Let the colt have more rope, that he may roll in the road. Can he stow the load of coal in the hall? Have you a mote in your eye? Most of us know it to be a joke. The pork was on a pole by the post. Get the soap and a loat at the next door.

12. What did that bond cost? Did you drop the doll in the dock? A frog is in the pond. See the soft moss on the rock. A moth ate my sack. She sung a long song.

13. Do not move, for fear you may lose the tool. The rude crew cry for food. The twig grew from the root of an ash. The cool pool, by that nook, is dry. I saw the moon, from a room near the roof.

14. The duke knew it was the last day of June. The mute lad on the mule can play on the lute. If she stew the fish, and it suit, chew it well. The lad with the blue cap slew the hen, as she flew by.

15. Do you love to suck the pulp of a plum? Dull boy! why do you thus sit dumb? Cull a club, and stun or numb the boar, but shun his tusk. He had good luck, near dusk, in his hunt, for he shot a buck, a gull, two doves, and four ducks.

16. Look! the wolf has his foot in a trap. The good cook got her hood full of soot. She put by the book, the hook, the hoop, the wood, and the wool.

17. Thou wert not in town when I wore that gown. When I shot the fowl it fell down.

18. Boil the loin. Do not foil him, if he try to coil the rope. Pay him the coin, if he toil on the void soil.

IV. Monosyllables of more than Four Letters

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. Bâsṫe, bâfṫe, blâde, blâme, blâze, brâce, brake, brave, braze, chafe, changė, chase, chaste, ċrane, ċrape, ċrate, ċrave, ċraze, drake, flake, flame, frame, glade, glaze, grace, grade, granġe. grape, grate, grave, graze.

2. Haste, knave, lafṫe, paste, phraśe, place, plague, plane, plate, prate, quake, ranġe, sċale, sċrape, shade, shake, shame, shape, shave, skate, slake, slate, slave, snake, space, spade, spake, staġe, stake, state, stave, stranġe, swafṫe, vague.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

3. Braid, brain, chain, ċhaiśe, ċlaim, drain, faint, faith, flail, frail, grain, paint, plain, plaint, plait, praiśe, quail, quaint, raiśe, saint, snail, sprain, stain, strain, strait, taint, trail, train, trait, twain, waist. Ganġe. Spray, stray. Break, great, steak. Deign, eight, eighth, feint, freight, neigh, reign, skein, weigh, weight.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Baste the drake, or a brace of birds, on the grate. Change the frame, or braze and glaze it. Did the brave boy graze the crape on the grave man's hat, with his keen blade? Did you chase the crane in the glade, near the grape vines? Do not blame me, O chaste Grace, if the flame, or blaze, burn your hand.

2. Did the slave spade a place with his spade? The

knave, as he spake, did take the plate, scale the wall, and bear it to the shade. Do not shake for shame, but take a stave, or stake, in haste, and slay that strange snake. Do not plague the girl with vague fear; but, if there is space, let her place the paste on the range.

3. Plait, or braid her hair. Deign to praise the frail lad with a weak brain. Weigh the eighth skein of yarn. Break the flax with a brake. The weight of the freight is eight tons. Raise the great flail and beat the grain, but do not strain or sprain your arm. If he claim the quaint old chaise, do not stain or paint it.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. Bå*dġe*, bå*ṫch*, bl*å*ck, blånd, blåńk, br*å*ck, brand, brash, ċa*ṫch*, champ, ċ*h*aśm, ċlack, ċlamp, ċlańk, ċlash, ċrack, ċramp, ċrańk, ċrash, dra*ńk*, flan*ġe*, flań*k*, flash, fra*ńk*, gland, grand, ha*ṫch*, *k*nack, lapse, la*ṫch*, manse, ma*ṫch*, pa*ṫch*, pla*ńk*, plant, plash, pra*ńk*.

2. Quack, sċalp, sċamp, sċant, sċrap, sċra*ṫch*, shal*l*, shalt, shra*ńk*, slack, slash, smack, smash, sna*ṫch*, spaśm, splash, sprang, stack, stamp, stand, strand, strap, tha*ńk*, tha*ṫch*, thrash, thwack, track, traċt, tramp, twang, *w*rack.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The man had a black badge on his arm. Will the frank lad cătch cold this bland day? The crank fell, with a crash, into a chasm. Hear the nag neigh and champ his bit. Lift the latch of the grand old manse. Did you hear the clash and see the crack in the ice, when the plank fell?

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2. He is a quack and a scamp. Do not thwack nor thrash him, if he splash you. You shall not snatch the dish nor smash it. As the dog sprang at the cat, she did scratch him. A stack of hay did stand by the strand. I will thank you not to stamp nor track in that room.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. Bârġe, bâfhṡ, ĉârve, chârġe, chârm, chârt, czar, farce, gape, gnarl, harsh, larch, larġe, larve, march, marsh, parch, parse, pafhṡ, qualm.

2. Sċarf, sċarp, shard, shark, sharp, smart, snarl, spark, sparse, stanch, starch, stark, start, starve, wrath.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

3. Craunch, daunt, draught (drâft), flaunt, gaunt, haunch, haunt, jaunt, laugh (lâf), launch, taunt, vaunt. Heart, hearth. Guard.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The large barge, near the baths, is in my charge. Have you a chart of the paths in the marsh? That harsh man's gape and qualm are no farce. Has the march a charm for the czar?

2. Put the scarf on the cut, if it smart. The shark and shard are fish. Do not start, if he go stark mad. To gnarl is to snarl and show wrath.

3. Do not daunt the gaunt dog, if he craunch a bone. On your jaunt do not flaunt nor vaunt. Do not laugh at him, nor taunt him. Guard your heart and hearth.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Châlk, dwârf, fâlse, quârt, sċâld, smâll, squâll,

stal*l*k, stal*l*, sward, swarm, swart, swaṫhṡ, thwart, waltz, warmth, wharf.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

2. An*gh*t, ċan*gh*t, ċauṡe, ċlauṡe, fault, fraud, fran*gh*t, ganze, nan*gh*t, paunch, pauṡe, sauce, tan*gh*t, vault. Brawl, brawn, ċrawl, drawl, drawn, sċrawl, shawl, spawn, sprawl, squaw, straw.

3. Broth, ċloṫhṡ, gorġe, gorse, horse, north, sċorch, sċorn, short, snort, storm, thorn, torch. Broad. Bou*gh*t, brou*gh*t, fou*gh*t, ou*gh*t, sou*gh*t, trough (tråf), thou*gh*t.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Did the small dwarf squall for the chalk? Scald a quart of milk. A swarm of bees is on a tall stalk near the stall. The warmth will dry the swaths of hay on the sward, near the wharf.

2. Is it my fault, if the squaw has not been taught how to wear a shawl? Pause with your scrawl, for a fraud is fraught with naught that is good. For what cause do you crawl and sprawl on the straw?

3. I thought you brought the broth for the girl that is so ill. Who bought the broad-cloths? A storm came from the north, as they fought in the gorge. He sought to scorch the corn with a torch. You ought to halt a short time, if the horse snort.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Flåre, glåre, sċårce, sċåre, shåre, snåre, spåre, squåre, ståre.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

2. Chair, th*ere*, wh*ere*, swear, th*eir*.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The flare and glare of the fire will scare him. Can you spare a share of that cake, as it is scarce? You stare at the snare in the square.

2. Where is their chair? Did he swear there?

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Blânch, blâst, brânch, brâs*s*, châ*ff*, chânc*e*, chant, ċlasp, ċlas*s*, ċraft, danc*e*, draf*f*, draft, flask, glanc*e*, glas*s*, graft, grant, grasp, gras*s*, lanc*e*, lanch, pranc*e*, quaf*f*, shaft, slant, staf*f*, tranc*e*.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Glance at him, and see if fear of the blast blanch his face. The flask is not brass, but it is glass. Graft a branch on the tree. Chant for the class as they dance on the grass. Grasp a lance, a shaft, or a staff, and lanch it at the nag, if he prance by, but do not let it glance.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Brè*v*e, glèb*e*, scène, sċ*h*ème, sphèr*e*, thème, thêsc.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ċ.

2. Beach, beard, beast, bleach, bleak, blear, bleat, breach, breath*e*, cease, cheap, cheat, ċlean, ċlear, ċleat, ċleave, ċreak, ċream, ċrease, dream,

drear, eaves, feast, fleam, freak, gleam, glean, grease, heath, heaves, *k*nead, league, lease, leash, least, leave, peace, peach, plead, please, preach.

3. Reach, sċreak, sċream, sheaf, shears, sheath, sheathe, sheathṡ, smear, sneak, speak, spear, squeak, squeal, streak, stream, teach, tears, tease, treat, tweak, weave, wheat, *w*reak, *w*reath, *w*reathṡ, yeast.

4. Beech, beeves, bleed, breed, breeze, cheek, cheer, cheese, ċreed, ċreek, ċreep, fleece, fleet, freeze, green, greet, *k*neel, leech, queen, queer, sċreech, sċreen, seethe, sheen, sheep, sheer, sheet, sleek, sleep, sleet, sleeve, sneer, sneeze, speech, speed, spleen, squeeze, sleek, sleep, steed, steel, steer, street, sweep, sweet, teeth, three, wheel, wheeze.

5. Seine, seize, weird. Shire. Brief, chief, field, fiend, fierce, frieze, grief, grieve, lieġe, niece, piece, pierce, priest, shield, shriek, sieġe, thief, thieve, tierce, wield, yield.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Note the breve, if you sing. The scene from the glebe is my theme. These know that the scheme is not in their sphere.

2. The good man did preach on the bleak and drear beach. The beast with a beard, on the heath, that you hear bleat, has blear eyes, and a breach on its side. Cream fell on her clean gown, at the feast, and made a grease spot. Do not let your shoe creak, if he cease to breathe in his dream. Please to give a peach to me; or, at least, cleave a cheap one, and leave a part of it.

3. If you can reach the sheath, sheathe the dirk. If the boy sneak, and shed tears, and scream, do not smear his coat, tweak his nose, nor tease him, but treat him well. He left his spear by a sheaf of wheat near the stream. Hand the shears to the weak girl, and teach her to weave wreaths.

4. Three sleek beeves stand by the creek near the green beech. Shear a fleece from the sheep, with the steel shears. Did the queer owl screech? She will hold the screen for the sweet queen. You may sleep in the street and not freeze, if you have a warm sheet to keep off the sleet. If a breeze sweep by, the men will cheer, and make speed to turn the wheel, and steer the fleet out to sea.

5. Seize the seine, and see if the lake yield fish. Will your niece shriek, if the thief try to steal the tierce. When the fierce chief had made a brief speech, he met a priest in the field, who pierced his shield with a steel dirk.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Bẽnch, blẽnch, blẽnd, blẽss, blẽst, chẽck, chess, chest, ċleft, ċlench, ċrept, ċress, ċrest, delve, dense, depth, dredġe, dregs, drench, dress, dwell, fence, fetch, fledġe, fresh, hedġe, helve, hence, ketch, knell, ledġe, length, pence, pledġe, press, quell, quench, quest.

2. Scent, selves, sense, shelf, shell, shred, sketch, sledġe, slept, smell, smelt, speck, spell, spend, spent, stench, strength, stress, stretch, swell, swept, tempt, tench, tense, tenth, theft, thence,

thresh, trench, twelfth, twelv*e*, vet*c*h, wed*ġe*, wench, whelp, whenc*e*, *w*reck, *w*rench, *w*rest, *w*retch.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ċ.

3. Said. Bread, breadth, breast, breath, ċleanṡe, dealt, death, dread, dreamt, health, meant, realm, spread, stead, stealth, sweat, thread, threat, tread, wealth. Feo*ff*. Friend. Gues*s*, guest.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Take a bench, and play a game of chess on the chest. If the guest come in quest of you, bless him, and give back the pence. He crept in the dense wood, up to the crest of the ledge. Fetch the dress to the hedge, press it into the stream to a great depth, and when you drench it well, bear it hence to the fence where you dwell.

2. Leave the stench, and smell the sweet scent. Put the wedge, the shell, and the sketch, on the shelf. This is the twelfth smelt I have caught, and that is your tenth. In full strength, the wind swept the wreck, and left not a shred. If he have sense, they can not tempt him to wrest or wrench the sledge from the wretch.

3. Dread not the threat, for you have health and wealth. I dreamt that each breath of wind spread death in that realm. My guest said that his friend meant to get the bread by stealth.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clĕrk, mĕrġ*e*, nĕrv*e*, pĕrch, sĕrġ*e*, sĕrv*e*, sperm, stern, swerv*e*, ters*e*, verġ*e*, vers*e*.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ẽ.

2. Dearth, earth, heard, hearse, learn, pearl, search, yearn.

3. Birch, birth, chirp, dirge, first, flirt, mirth, girth, quirk, shirt, skirt, smirch, smirk, squirm, squirt, third, thirst, twirl, whirl.

4. World, worse, worst, worth, sċourġe. Burnt, burst, church, churl, churn, ċurse, ċurst, ċurve, durst, furze, gurġe, lurch, nurse, purġe, purse, sċurf, spurn, spurt, surġe. Myrrh.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The verse is terse. Merge the perch in the pail. The stern clerk will not swerve from the true way, for he has nerve.

2. I heard that there was a dearth. I learn that if you search the earth, you can find no such pearl.

3. The birds chirp on the old birch. In her mirth, the flirt tore her skirt. The first shirt on the line is yours, the third is mine. If you twirl or whirl the worm, he will squirm.

4. She is the worst nurse in the world. He durst not take your purse to buy the myrrh. I will spurn the churl, and scourge him with furze, if he curse you in the church.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Blight, blind, blithe, bribe, bride, bright, brine, chide, child, chime, chine, Christ, climb, cline, crime, drive, fight, flight, fright, glide,

grind, gripe, hithe, knife, knight, knives, light, lithe, might, night.

2. Ninth, plight, price, pride, prime, prize, quite, right, scribe, shine, shive, shrine, slice, slide, slight, slime, smile, smite, snipe, spice, spike, spile, spine, spite, splice, spright.

3. Squire, stile, stride, strike, strife, stripe, swine, thigh, thine, thrice, thrive, tight, tithe, tribe, trice, tripe, trine, trite, twice, while, whilst, whine, white, wight, wright, write, writhe.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ì.

4. Height, sleight. Cries, dries, flies, pries, tries. Guide, guile, guise. Chyle rhyme, scythe, style, thyme.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Do not chide nor fright the blind child. Did the blithe bride bribe the knight to fight? Do not climb that tree in the night, for if you let go your gripe you might fall. If the bright moon give light, drive with care in your flight.

2. You are quite right, the ninth snipe is a prime prize. Give the lad a shive, or slice, of bread. Drive a spike into the spile, or splice it. Do not smile, if the scribe kneel at the shrine. Do not smite the lad on the spine, for spite.

3. Twice or thrice, while in the strife, did the squire stride by. Do not strike that poor wight on his thigh. Write to the wright to come and see that rite of the church. That white dog of thine did whine, and bite the pig in a trice. The swine thrive in that tight pen.

4. When the bird tries, it flies to a great height. That God to whom he cries, will guide his flight. You will find the scythe near the bed of thyme.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. Bilġe, bliss, blink, brick, bridġe, bring, brink, brisk, chick, chill, chink, chintz, ċhrism, ċlick, ċliff, ċling, ċlink, ċrick, ċrimp, ċringe, ċrisp, didst, ditch, drift, drill, drink, fifth, filch, filth, fling, flint, frill, fringe, frisk, glimpse, grist, hinġe, hitch.

2. Midġe, midst, milch, mince, niche, pinch, pitch, plinth, prick, prince, print, prism, quick, quill, quilt, quince, ridġe, rinse, sċrip, sċript, shift, shrill, shrimp, shrink, since, singe, sixth, skiff, skill, sling, smith, sniff, splint, sprig, spring, springe, sprit.

3. Squib, squint, stick, stiff, stilt, stint, stitch, stricť, strip, swift, swill, swing, swinġe, switch, thick, thill, thing, think, thrift, thrill, trick, trill, twinġe, twist, twitch, which, whiff, whisk, whist, width, wince, witch, withe, wring, wrist.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĭ.

4. Been. Sieve. Build, built, guild, guilt. Nymph, sylph.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Be brisk, and bring a brick, or a flint, and fling it on the bilge of the cask. I had a glimpse of the bridge,

near the brink of the cliff. There is a drift of snow, and much filth, in the ditch. Did he filch the fifth drink of ale? The fringe on the chintz, and the frill on the shirt, are fine.

2. A midge, or gnat, is on the milch cow. The smith ate some shrimps, and a mince pie. Since my sixth spring, I have been in the midst of much woe. A print of the prince is in the niche. Wash and rinse the quilt, if it will not shrink. Do not singe the quill, nor put pitch on the quince. Spring into the skiff, if you have skill, and shift the oars.

3. As the squib hit the lad, I gave him a twinge, and he did squint, and wince. I hit the swift horse with a switch, or withe, and he did twitch and break the thill. Do you think that trick is just the thing? Which lad did wring his wrist, when he fell from the swing? The witch took a thick, stiff stick, for a stilt.

4. If the hut has not been built, he will build it. Can a nymph or a sylph use a sieve?

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. Bȯrn*e*, brȯg*ue*, chȯk*e*, chȯṡ*e*, ċlȯṡ*e*, ċlȯṫh*e*, ċlo*th*eṡ, ċlo*v*e, dro*ll*, dron*e*, drov*e*, forc*e*, forġ*e*, fo*r*th, g*h*ost, glob*e*, grop*e*, gros*s*, grov*e*, hord*e*, *k*no*ll*, porch, prob*e*, pron*e*, proṡ*e*, quot*e*, quo*th*, ro*gue*.

2. Sċold, sċop*e*, sċor*e*, sċro*ll*, shor*e*, sho*r*n, shot*e*, slop*e*, slo*th*, smok*e*, smot*e*, snor*e*, spok*e*, spo*r*t, stol*e*, ston*e*, stov*e*, stro*k*e, stro*ll*, strov*e*, *s*word, ṫhoṡ*e*, thron*e*, tro*ll*, trop*e*, vog*ue*, *wh*ole, *wr*ote.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ō.

3. Bloat, board, boast, broach, ċloak, ċoach, ċoarse, ċoast, ċroak, float, groan, hoard, hoarse, loath, loathe, roach, roast, shoal, throat, toast, broach. Throe. Floor. Bourn, ċourse, ċourt, fourth, gourd, mould, moult, mourn, source, though. Blown, flown, grown, growth, known, throw.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. At the close of the day, the old clothes were borne to a porch, on a knoll, near the grove. The rogue has a droll brogue. Quoth he, "I wrote more prose than you can quote." The horde came in great force, and drove ŏff all the cows. Will the gross drone go forth and grope for gold?

2. If the stove did smoke, I know that she smote the cook, and spoke in sport, for she does not scold. He wrote and told me the whōle scope of his plan. The thief stole a sword, a scroll from the throne, and a score of those shotes.

3. I am loath to broach the fourth cask of ale, for it doth bloat my friends. Pin the coarse cloak with my broach, so that you may keep your throat warm, and not be hoarse. Roast a roach, and toast some bread, for tea. Do not throw the gourd on the floor. The course that he took, when he rode in his coach to court, is known. I shall loathe you, if you boast that your board is cheap, though you hoard much gold.

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Blŏck, blŏtch, brŏnze, ċlŏck, ċlŏth, ċŏpse,

ċrock, ċross, dodġe, dross, flock, floss, fosse, frock, frost, froth, gloss, knock, lodġe, mothṡ, notch, prong, prompt, sċoff, sċonce, shock, solve, stock, strong, thong, throb, throng, tongṡ, troth, wrong.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

2. Chaps, quash, squab, squad, squash, squat, swamp, swash, swath, wand, watch, yacht.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The cross man, with a blotch on his hand, gave the bronze clock a hard knock, on a block. Do not crock that frock, for it has a fine glŏss. Mothṡ ate the clŏth. If it is true, he will scŏff at you, and wrŏng me. I will be prŏmpt to use that strŏng thŏng, or the tŏngs.

2. A bear was in the swamp. Did he quash a squash with the block? The watch and wand are in the yacht.

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Mŏve, prŏve, whŏṡe.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

2. Bloom, booth, brood, broom, chooṡe, droop, gloom, goose, groom, groove, loose, moose, nooṡe, proof, roost, sċhool, sċoop, shoot, sloop, smooth, sooth, soothe, spool, spoon, stool, stoop, swoon, swoop, tooth, troop, whoop.

3. Strew. Croup, group, route, through, wound, youth. Brute, ċrude, prude, prune, spruce, truce, truth. Bruiṡe, bruit, ċruiṡe, fruit.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Can you prove whose book he moved?

2. The tree in the booth is in bloom. The groom took the moose with a noose. In sooth, I wish to soothe the pain in that loose tooth. Choose a fat goose, from the whŏle brood, for the men in the sloop. You may take a smooth stool to school.

3. In truth, I fear that group of youth have the croup. Do not bruise the fruit. Will that black brute eat the crude prune? My wound pained me, on my route.

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Flūke, flūme, flūte, plūme, stūpe.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The fluke was in the flume. He has a stupe on his sore arm. James bought a plume and a flute.

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blŭff, blŭsh, blŭnt, brŭsh, bŭdġe, bŭnch, chuck, ċluck, ċlung, ċlump, ċrump, ċrush, ċrust, ċrutch, drudġe, druńk, dunce, dutch, flung, flush, grudġe, gruff, grunt, hunch, huńks, hutch, judġe, lungs, mulċt, mumps, pluck, plump, plunġe, plush, pulse, punch.

2. Sċrub, sċull, shrub, shrug, shruńk, skulk, skull, skuńk, slung, snuff, spuńk, struck, strung, strut, stuck, stuff, stump, stunt, swung, thrum, thrush, thrust, thumb, thump, truck, trump, truńk, truss, trust, wrung.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

3. Front, glov*e*, month, shov*e*, sponġ*e*, tong*ue*. Does. Blood, flood. Touch, young, ċhough (chůf), rough, slough, tough.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. There is a clump, or bunch, of trees on the bluff. Did the dunce blush? The man is drunk. I judge that he has a brush and a blunt punch. The poor drudge flung his crutch at a plump duck that clung to a crust.

2. Scrub the boat with a shrub, and scull it, if it has not shrunk. Did the skunk skulk by a stump? When he swung and slung the truss, it hit my head and broke my skull. Thrust the trunk on to the truck.

3. Did the young man touch the front of my glove with a rough sponge? Did you say you saw a flood, or blood, last month?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

1. Brook, ċrook, shook, stood. Cou*l*d, shou*l*d, wou*l*d.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. As the sheep passed, he stood by the brook, and shook his crook. Did you say that he could, would, or should learn?

MONOSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bou*gh*, bounc*e*, bound, ċloud, ċouch, dous*e*, drou*ght*, flounc*e*, flour, flout, found, fount, frounc*e*, gouġ*e*, ground, grous*e*, hound, jounc*e*, lounġ*e*, mound, mount, mous*e*, mouth.

2. Ounce, pouch, pounce, pound, proud, rouse, route, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slough, slouch, snout, sound, souse, south, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, trout, vouch.

Alphabetic Equivalents of *ou*.

3. Brown, browse, clown, crowd, crown, drown, drowse, frown, growl, scowl.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. The hound found a grouse on the bough of a tree. Bounce from the ground, and mount the horse. Did the mouse douse its mouth into the fount, that is near the mound? Bound from the couch, for if you lounge on it, you will get flour on the flounce of your dress.

2. The weight of the souse in my pouch, is one pound and an ounce. See that hawk pounce on the stout trout and wȯund it. The proud scout, on his route from the south, did scour a wood, where he found a bear in a slough. If you sound the horn, and shout, and rouse the pig, do not beat its snout with a sprout.

3. Do not scowl nor frown, if the brown cow browse in your wood. Do not drown the dog, if he growl. Will the crowd crown the clown?

MONOSYLLABLES—OI (åĭ) IN OIL.

1. Broil, choice, foist, groin, hoist, joint, joist, moist, noise, point, poise, quoin, quoit, roist, spoil, voice.

Reading and Dictation Exercises.

1. Broil a joint of that choice meat. Poise the joist, and hoist it to that point. If you make too much noise in this moist air, you may spoil your voice.

NATIONAL

PRONOUNCING SPELLER.

PART II.

WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE, CLASSIFIED WITH REGARD TO THE VOWEL SOUNDS, ACCENT, AND NUMBER OF SYLLABLES.

I. Words of Two Syllables.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. A′ ble, à′ corn, a cre (à′ ker), à′ ged, à′ gue, àn′-gel, a′ pex, a pron (a′ purn), ba′ by, bak′ er, base′ ness, bra sier (brà′ zer), ca′ ble, cam′ bric, ca′ per, cham′ ber, change′ ling, chang′ ing, cha′ os, chast en (chàs′ sn), cra′ zy, dan′ ger, fa′ ble, fa′ mous, fa′ tal, fa′ vor, ga′-ble, game′ ster, gla′ zier, gra cious (grà′ shus), grate′-ful, gra′ vy, hast′ en, ha′ tred, la′ bel, la′ bor, la′ dy, lame′ ness, late′ ly, la′ va, la′ zy.

2. Màn′ ger, mà′ tron, nà′ dir, nà′ ked, nà′ tion, nà′-tive, na′ val, na′ vel, pa′ geant, pa′ per, past′ ry, pa′-thos, pa′ tron, pa′ tience, pa′ tient, ra′ dix, rang′ er, rang′ ing, ra′ zor, sa′ ber, sa′ cred, sa′ tyr, sèrap′ er, shad′ y, shak′ en, spa′ cious, state′ ly, sta′ tion, stran′-ger, ta′ ble, tak′ en, trad′ er, va′ cant, va′ cate, va′ por, va′ ry, wa′ fer, wa′ ger, wak′ en, wa′ vy.

3. A bâse′, ar rânge′, a wâke′, be hâve′, be lâte′, betake, bro çade, ças çade, ċham pagne, ċha rade, ċhi çane, de prave, de range, dis grace, en gage, en rage, e rase, es çape, es trange, for sake, grî mace, im pale, in ane, in flame, in hale, in nate, in sane, mis place, pa rade re place, re take, se date, un lace.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

4. Bail′ iff, çai′ tiff, dai′ly, dain′ty, dai′ry, dai′sy, gain′ful, gait′er, pain′ful, paint′er, plain′ly, plaint′iff, plaint′ive, prai′rie, rail′road, rai′ment, rain′y, sail′or, trail′ing, trai′tor, vain′ly, wain′scôt, waist′bând, waist′coat.

5. Ab stain′, aċ quaint′, a fraid′, ap praise′, at tain′, a vail, a wait, be wail, ċham paign, ċham plain, ċonstrain, de ċlaim, de tail, de tain, dis dain, ex plain, main tain, ob tain, pre vail, re frain, re tail, re tain, up braid.

6. Cray′on, day′break, day′light, day′star, day′time, dray′man, gay′ly, lay′man, may′or, pay′ment, play′er, play′ful, play′thing, way′ward. Af fray′ as say, a way, be tray, de lay, dis may, way lay.

7. Hei′nous, neigh′bor, weigh′er, weight′y, inveigh′. Con vey′, o bey′, pur vey′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The able and aged man had the ague. The gamester threw an acorn to the apex of the gable. Be gracious to the crazy brasier. Hasten to the lazy glazier and favor him, for his lameness may prove fatal. A famous lady, when lately in danger, said of her baby, "If dead, it is an angel." The grateful baker will put on his cambric apron, and hasten to his labor in the chamber.

2. The matron put a razor, a scraper, and a saber, into the manger, for my patron. Was a satyr taken in the sacred, shady wood? The trader put his pastry on a vacant table. The wary ranger will not wager a wafer and a sheet of paper. The patient stranger was

ranging by the spacious station for our native ships, to see a naval pageant.

3. Champagne will inflame, abase, and deprave the sedate man. Awake, and engage a clerk to replace and arrange the brocade. Unlace your vest, and inhale the vapor from the cascade. Forsake those that would disgrace you, or estrange your friends. Do not derange nor misplace the things. Do not let the grimace of the insane man enrage you; but if he escape, aid to retake him.

4. The plaintiff daily sent the bailiff to take the caitiff. I plainly heard the plaintive moan of the traitor. The painter drew a cut of a railroad, a prairie, and a daisy. The dainty gaiter was painful to the dairy-maid. The poor sailor vainly put on more raiment, for he had his waistcoat and waistband wet each rainy day.

5. I am afraid, if I do not constrain him to acquaint his wife with his plans, that he will not abstain from the use of rum. Detail a fit man, and retain him to appraise your champaign land. If you do not prevail and obtain your right, do not disdain the wretch, but bewail his sad end. Though he declaim, and maintain the right, and upbraid you, naught will avail.

6. Can the layman use the crayon? The drayman saw the day-star at daybreak. The child gayly said, "In the daytime that playful dog is my plaything." Do not delay, but assay to make the payment at once. I learned, to my dismay, that the youth would not stay away from the affray. Did the wayward player waylay the mayor by daylight?

7. I heard my neighbor, the weigher, inveigh at the false weight, as a heinous cheat. Large birds purvey for their young, and convey the prey to their nests. Obey my friend.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. Ab′ sence, åb′ sent, åċ′ rid, åd′ der, åd′ verb, åd′ verse, aġ′ ile, al′ cy, al′ um, am′ ble, am′ bush, an′ arċh, an′ ċhor, an′ ger, an′ gle, an′ gry, an′ kle, an′ vil, ar′ rant, ar′ ras, ar′ id, as′ peċt, as′ pen, ath′ lète, at′ om, ax′ le, bab′ ble, bad′ ly, bad′ ness, bal′ ance, bal′ lad, bal′ lot, ban′ nock, bap′ tist, bap′ tism, bar′ rack, bar′ rel, bar′ ren, bat′ ter, bat′ tle, black′ ing, black′ ness, blank′ et, bran′ dy.

2. Cåb′ bag*e*, ċåb′ in, ċåck′ le, ċån′ dle, ċån′ dy, ċån′-non, ċant′ er, ċan′ vass, ċap′ tain, ċar′ ol, ċar′ rot, ċas′-sock, ċatch′ up, ċat′ tle, ċav′ ern, ċham ois (shåm′ my), chap′ el, chap′ lain, chap′ ter, ċlam′ ber, ċlan′ gor, ċlar′-et, ċlas′ sic, ċlat′ ter, . dag′ ger, dam′ age, dan′ druff, dan′ gle, dash′ ing, fam′ ish, fan′ cy, flan′ nel, flash′-ing, flat′ ter, frag′ ile, fran′ chise.

3. Gåb′ ble, gål′ lant, gål′ lop, gåm′ ut, gan′ grene, gar′ ret, gas′ tric, gath′ er, glad′ ly, glad′ ness, gram′-mar, gran′ ite, grav′ el, grand eur (grånd′ yer), grand′-son, grand′ sire, gran′ ule, hab′ it, had′ dock, hal′ berd, ham′ mock, hand′ cuff, hand′ ful, hav′ ing, hav′ oc, jack′ et, jag′ gy, jal′ ap, jan′ gle, jave′ lin, lack′ ey, lack′-ing, land′ scape, lan′ tern, lash′ ing, lath′ er, lat′ ten.

4. Måd′ ly, måd′ man, måd′ ness, måg′ ic, mam′-moth, man′ age, man′ ful, man′ gle, man′ go, man′ ly, man′ tel, mar′ row, mas′ tic, mat′ in, mat′ ter, mat′-tock, max′ im, nap′ kin, pad′ dle, pad′ lock, pan′ cake, pan′ ther, pan′ try, par′ ish, par′ rot, pas′ chal, pas′-sage, pas′ tern, pat′ en, pat′ ent, pat′ ter, plan′ et, plat′-en, plat′ ter, rad′ ish, rag′ ged, ram′ ble, ran′ sack, rash′-ness, rath′ er, rat′ tle, rav′ el.

5. Såd′ dle, såd′ dler, såd′ ly, såd′ ness, sål′ ad, sål′-ver, sam′ ple, sam′ pler, sand′ wich, sat′ in, sat′ ire, sav′-age, scaf′ fold, scat′ ter, shag′ gy, shal′ lop, shan′ ty, shat′ ter, slack′ ly, slack′ ness, slat′ tern, span′ gle, spat′-ter, stag′ ger, stag′ nate, stan′ chion, stat′ ue, stat′ ure, stat′ ute, tack′ le, tan′ gle, tar′ iff, tar′ ry, tas′ sel, tat′-ter, tat′ tle, thank′ ful, thank′ less, trag′ ic, tran′ quil, tran′ script, trav′ el, trav′ erse, val′ or, val′ ue, wag′ on.

6. A bâsh′, a dâpt′, at tâch′, at tâck′, ċa bâl′, ċa-lash, ċa nal, ċra vat, de ċamp, de ċant, de tach, dis-patch, dis tract, en act, ex pand, ex panse, fi nance,

in fract, mis hap, mo rass, rat an, re fract, re lapse, re lax, ro mance, un hand, un pack.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Was he angry at the absence of the agile boy? He is absent from the alley. Alum is acrid. This man is an arrant anarch. Make a bannock of the batter. The blanket and arras are for my bed. Can the athlete walk as fast as the horse can amble? In the barrack, I saw an anchor, an axle, an anvil, a balance, and a box of blacking. The barrel of brandy fell on my leg, and hurt my ankle badly. The Baptist wrote a ballad on baptism. An adder lay in ambush, with a keen aspect, and made me shake like an aspen, for fear he would give battle.

2. The captain ate a carrot, a cabbage, and some candy, in the cabin. The chaplain left the chapel in his cassock, and sat on a cannon in the cavern, to read a chapter. His teeth clatter with cold, though he is clad in warm flannel. Do not famish the chamois, and my cattle. If he drink claret, I fancy he can do no damage with that fragile dagger.

3. If you see the gallant captain lashing his horse into a gallop, you may gather near; but, in your gladness, do not gabble. Not a thing is lacking to fill the landscape with grandeur. My grandsire, having a javelin and halberd, made great havoc. My grandson went gladly up into the garret, in the granite house, to learn his grammar. The lackey left a jacket, handcuff, and lantern, on my hammock.

4. The ragged, mammoth madman, in his ramble, did madly ransack each pantry in the parish. I would rather meet a panther in the passage, than try to manage his madness. I saw, on the platter, some marrow, a radish, a mango, and a napkin.

5. The saddler says that the saddle is now of no value, for it was sadly torn by that thankless savage. Be thankful if you get some salad and a sandwich in that shanty. Do not shatter that statue near the stanchion. Will you traverse the sea in a shallop, or travel in a wagon?

6. Adapt the cravat to the boy's use, and attach it to his neck. Dispatch some one for the ratan, and abash the cabal; for, if the boys do not decamp, they may attack you. That mishap in the morass, near the canal, was much like a romance.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. Al mond (ä′ mund), är′ bor, ärch′ er, ärċh′ ivės, ar′ gue, ar′ my, arm′ or, art′ ful, art′ ist, barb′ er, bar′ gain, bar′ ley, bar′ ter, ċar′ bine, ċar′ go, ċar′ man, ċar′ mine, ċar′ pet, ċart′ aġe, ċar′ tridġe, ċarv′ er, carv′ ing charġ′ er, char′ ċoal, charm′ ing, char′ ter, dark′ ness, dar′ ling, dart′ ing, farm′ er, far′ ther, far′ thest, fa′ ther, far′ thing, gar′ den, gar′ ment, gar′ net, gar′ ter.

2. Härd′ en, hård er, hård′ ly, hård′ wåre, hår′ ness, harp′ er, harts′ horn, har′ vest, jant′ y, lar′ board, lard′ er, larġe′ ly, mar′ ble, mar′ ġin, mark′ et, mar′ ten, mar′ tin, mar′ tyr, mar′ vel, par′ cel, par′ lor, pars′ nep, part′ ly, part′ ner, part′ ridġe, ṡcar′ let, spark′ le, star′ board, star′ light, star′ ry, start′ le, starv′ ing, starve′ ling, tart′ ly, tar′ tar, var′ let, var′ nish.

3. A fär′, a jär′, a lärm′, a pärt′, a stärt′, ba zär′, be ċalm, be half, ci gar, de part, dis arm, dis ċard, dis charġe, em bark, en larġe, mus taċhe, pe tard, pla ċard, re gard, re mark, re tard, un bar.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

4. Daunt′ less, haunt′ ed, jaun′ dice, laugh ter (läf′ ter), laun′ dress, laun′ dry, saun′ ter. Ser′ ġeant. Heark′ en, heart′ less, heart′ y.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The artful archer took his armor from his charger, and placed it in the charming arbor. He wants a cartridge for his carbine. The farmer has made a bargain for all the barley in the farthest part of the garden. Is the barber an artist? My father would not barter the garment, with the carman, for the charcoal.

2. My partner says that the varnish will not harden. See the garnet sparkle on the scarlet garment. Is it a marvel that the starving harper took a broiled martin and partridge, from the larder? Do not startle the starveling, if he steal a parsnep by star-

light. Let the varlet go to the market to buy a harness, and some hardware, and hartshorn.

3. The alarm of fire, at the bazar, was heard afar. Unbar the door, and leave it ajar. Enlarge the placard. Disarm and discharge the men with the petard. If you embark, you can not depart; for those high lands will becalm the ship. Do not regard his remark; but discharge the man, if he wear a mustache, or smoke a cigar.

4. Will the dauntless sergeant saunter by the haunted house, on his way to the laundry? Hearken to the hearty laughter of the heartless laundress.

Dissyllables—a in all.

1. Al′der, *ål′*spice, ål′most, ål′so, ål′tar, ål′ter, al′wa*y*s, bald′rick, ċal′dron, ċa*l*k′er, ċal*l*′ing, fal*l*′ing, fal′ter, hal′ter, pal′sy, pal′ter, pal′try, quar′ter, swarm′ing, swarth′y, ta*l*k′er, ta*l*k′ing, thral*l*′dom, wal′nut, wal′rus, war′ble, war′bler, war′den, ward′robe, war′fare, war′like, warm′ing, warp′ing, war′rant, wa′ter, wharf′age.

2. Ap pål*l*′, a thwårt′, a wård′, ba ṡålt′, be fål*l*′, exalt, in stal*l*, re ċal*l*, re ward, with al.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

3. Au′burn, auċ′tion, aud′it, Au′gust, au′thor, au′tumn, ċau′ċus, ċauṡe′way, ċauṡ′ing, ċaus′tiċ, ċau′tion, dau*gh*′ter, fau′cet, fault′y, gaud′y, hau*gh*′ty, maud′lin, nau*gh*t′y, pau′per, plaud′it, sau′cer, sau′cy, sau′sage, slau*gh*′ter, vault′er. Ap plaud′, applauṡe, as sault, be ċauṡe, de bauch, de fault, de fraud, ex haust.

4. Aw′ful, awk′ward, awn′ing, baw′ble, bawl′ing, draw′er, fawn′ing, haw′thorn, law′ful, law′yer, mawk′ish, saw′yer, taw′dry, taw′ny. Ba shaw′, ma ċaw, with draw.

5. Bor′der, ċord′age, ċor′ner, ċor′net, ċor′nice, ċor′sair, ċorse′let, ċor′set, cor′tege (kâr′tâz), ċor′tex, dor′mant, dor′mouse, for′ceps, form′al, form′er, for′mer, fort′night, for′tress, fort′une (fort′ yun), for′ty, for′ward, gor′geous, hor′net, horn′pipe, horse′back, horse′man, mor′bid, morn′ing, mor′sel, mor′tal, mor′tar, nor′mal, north′ern, orb′it, por′poise (por′pus), or′ċhis, sċorn′ful, sċorn′er, short′en, short′er, short′ly, sor′did, storm′y, thorn′y, tor′ment, tor′pid, tor′por, tor′toise, vor′tex.

6. Ab hor′, ab sorb′, aċ ċord′, a dorn′, as sort′, ċonform, de form, dis tort, ex hort, ex tort, for lorn, indorse, in form, per form, re form, re morse, re sort, retort, sub orn, trans form, un born.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The alder grows near the water. She almost always puts allspice into her cake. Have you a rich baldrick in your wardrobe? Though men are swarming to that quarter, he will not falter, nor palter. I will warrant that the calker will have to pay wharfage for his caldron. The swarthy, warlike talker was talking of warfare and thralldom. The warden said that the altar was falling, and that he must alter its place, while the church was warming.

2. If it befall that a bear is athwart the path, do not let him appall you; but throw a piece of basalt at him. Recall, reward, and exalt my friend; and, withal, install him.

3. Do you applaud the author because he has auburn hair, or for his faulty, maudlin verse? Caution your daughter not to be haughty, nor saucy; and not to wear that gaudy dress. Did she buy the cup and saucer last August, or this autumn? The applause, at the caucus, was heard on the causeway. That naughty vaulter is a pauper. They defraud, assault, and slaughter strangers.

4. Though lawful, it was awful for the sawyer to kill the macaw, on the hawthorn. Withdraw your awkward hand from my drawer. The mawkish lawyer was fawning on the tawny bashaw, to get some tawdry bawble.

5. As the brave horseman passed on horseback, with a cortege of forty men, an arrow pierced the border of his corselet. The

dormant dormouse and tortoise are in a torpid state. Did you say that sordid scorner has a morbid mind? One stormy morning, a forward corsair blew his cornet, by the northern corner of that gorgeous fortress. On a former day, this sordid mortal would not give a morsel to the former of his fortune.

6. He ate of his own accord. If he indorse the forged note, absorb the estate, and extort a loan from that forlorn girl, I will abhor my son. I will exhort him to conform to your rules, if you will inform him how to perform the work. Resort not to vice, for it will deform the face, distort the limbs, and transform the whole man into a brute.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Bâre′ly, ċâre′ful, ċâre′less, dâr′ing, pâr′ent, par′ing, rare′ly, rare′ripe, sċarce′ly, shar′er, shar′-ing, star′ing, ware′house. A ware′, be ware, in snare, pre pare.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

2. Fair′ly, fair′ness, fair′y, gair′ish, hair′y, stair′-ċase. Pray′er. Par terre (par târ′), where′fôre. Bear′er, bear′ing, for bear′, pear′-tree.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The careful boy was barely standing by the warehouse, and sharing his pears with his careless friends. A parent will rarely prepare his child to be a sharer in crime. Though I am aware that the daring man would scarcely try to insnare me, I shall beware of him.

2. Deal fairly with the bearer, if he buy the staircase. Forbear not to say thy prayer by the pear-tree, in the parterre.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Aft′er, âsk′ing, blâst′ing, ċâsk′et, châff′y, chân′-dler, chant′ing, glass′y, last′ly, mass′ive, mas′ter, mas′tiff, mast′hêad, mast′less, pass′ing, pass′less,

pass′port, pas′tor, pasture (pâst′yer), plas′ter, raft′er, rafts′man, slan′der, vast′ly.

2. Ad vânc*e*′, a lâs′, a mâss′, as kânc*e*′, a slânt′, dismask, dis mast, en chant, en hanc*e*, in ċlasp, re past, sur pass, un ċlasp, un mask.

Dictation Exercises.

1. After asking the chandler for candles, and blasting a massive rock, the good man found a rich casket. Do not slander the pastor that led his flock from the bleak pasture to a stack of chaffy straw. Lastly, he gave a passport to the master, who was vastly pleased. The raftsman was chanting a song, while passing our house on his mastless raft.

2. Alas, I must advance, unmask, and partake of the repast. Do not look askant, if I unclasp my cloak and try to enchant her. Amass gold, enhance the value of your land, and surpass your friend.

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Bē′ing, dē′cent, dē′mon, ē′dict, E′ġypt, ē′ven, e′vil, fe′line, fe′ver, fre′quent, le′gion (le′jun), le′ġend, le′ver, pe′nult, pe′trel, pre′cept, pre′cinct, re′flux, re′ġion, se′cret, se′quel, se′rĭĕs, te′trarch.

2. Ac cēd*e*′, ad hēr*e*′, âus tēr*e*′, ċo hēr*e*′ ċom plēt*e*′, ċon ced*e*, ċon ven*e*, ef fet*e*, ex trem*e*, im ped*e*, pre ced*e*, re ced*e*, re plet*e*, re ver*e*, se ced*e*, se cret*e*, sin cer*e*, su prem*e*.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ċ.

3. Bea′ċon, beak′er, bea′ver, ċlean′ness, ċlear′ly, dea′ċon, deal′er, drear′y, ea′ger, ea′gle, ea′glet, eas′el, ea′sy, eat′ing, gleam′ing, glean′ing, grea′sy, hea′then, mea′ger, mean′ly, mean′ness, mea′slĕs, neat′ly, neat′ness, pea′ċock, peace′ful, rea′son, sea′man, seam′stress, sea′shore, sea′side, sea′son, sea′ward, sea weed, slea′zy, squeam′ish, streak′ed, trea′-

ċle, trea′ṡon, trea′tise, trea′ty, weak′ly, weak′ness, wea′ry, wea′ṡel, weav′er, year′ling.

4. An neal′, ap peal′, ap pear′, ap peaṡe′, ar rear′, be neaṫh, be queaṫh, be speak, be reave, bo hea, ċonceal, ċon ġeal, de cease, de feat, de mean, diṡ eaṡe, endear, en treat, im peach, in ċrease, mal treat, mis lead, re lease, re peal, re peat, re treat, re veal, un seal, un sheaṫhe.

5. Bee′hive, bee′tle, deep′en, fee′ble, fee′bly, fleecy, flee′ing, free′dom, free′man, gree′dy, keep′ṡake, meek′ly, meet′ing, nee′dle, peer′less, pee′vish, sleep′er, sleep′ing, sleep′y, stee′ple, sleep′less, twee′zerṡ, week′ly.

6. A gree′, a greed′, a sleep′, be seech′, be seem′, between, ċan teen, ċa reen, ċa reer, ċom peer, de ċree, degree, dis ċreet, es teem, ex ceed, fore see, fu ṡee, ġen teel, gran dee, grant ee, in deed, les see, mo reen, pro ceed, ra zee, re deem, set tee, suċ ceed, trust ee, tu reen, unseen, ve neer.

7. Ceil′ing, ei′ther, leis ure (le′zer), nei′ther, seiz′ing, seiz ure (sèz′yer). Con ceit′, con ceive, de ceit, de ceive, per ceive, re ceipt. Peo′ple. Ca price′, ċhemiṡe, ma ċhine, ma rine, pe lisse, po lice, ra vine, valise. A chieve′, ag grieve, a piece, be lief, be lieve, besiege, ċash ier, front ier, re lief, re lieve, re prieve, retrieve, sor tie.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Even this decent being tells a legend of a demon. In a precinct of that region, he had a fever; and, as a sequel, a series of fits. A tetrarch in Egypt prepared a legion, in secret, for the war.

2. The austere man, if sincere, will recede from such an extreme, concede that I am right, and accede to my demand. I will precede you and secrete the gold, if they impede your march. I can not revere such a law, for it is replete with evil. If they convene and adhere to this rule, I will secede from the church.

3. When the weary seaman, on the dreary deep, sees a beacon gleaming on the seashore, he is eager for the seaside. If the dealer did get some treacle in that greasy beaker, he has no regard for cleanness. Can an eagle kill a weasel, a beaver, and a peacock? Is the deacon that sent the streaked cloth to the heathen, a weaver? Though the seamstress like neatness, and do her work neatly, I have reason to think that she is squeamish.

4. Unsheathe the dirk, and let the smith anneal it. I entreat you, if the judge appear, not to mislead him, nor to conceal the appeal for the release of the youth; but repeat all that was said, reveal the truth, and appease him. If you maltreat the old man, and do not endear your son to him, should the disease cause his decease, he will bequeath his wealth to a stranger.

5. Deepen the crack with a beetle. The greedy bear was fleeing with a beehive. Hand me a needle and the tweezers. The sleepless clock in the steeple must be wound up weekly. She meekly placed a keepsake by the peerless sleeper. The peevish, feeble freeman feebly fought for freedom.

6. Indeed, I agree, if they agreed to redeem the razee, to decree that she proceed on her passage. If we succeed, and are discreet, I foresee that between us we can buy some moreen, a settee, a tureen, a canteen, and a fusee. I beseech you, if that genteel grandee is your compeer, to name him for a trustee.

7. Do you perceive a wasp on the ceiling? Do you conceive that seizing the machine was right? I believe that he either meant to deceive, or to aggrieve me. If I had leisure, I could show that I am neither moved by conceit nor deceit. People act from caprice. The cashier wrote a receipt. These deeds were achieved by valor. The police made a seizure of the valise, in a ravine, near the frontier. If the marine force besiege the fort, we will march to its relief, when our friends can make a sortie, and retrieve their loss.

DISSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Beck on (bĕk′ kn), bĕd′ bug, bĕd′ ding, bĕd′ lam, bed′ room, bed′ stead, belch′ ing, bel′ fry, ber′ ry, bet′ ter, bev′ el, bless′ ed, bless′ ing, cel′ lar, cem′ ent, cen′ taur, ċhem′ ist, cher′ ub, ċlev′ er, del′ uġe, des′ pot, eċh′ o, emp′ ty, ep′ oċh, er′ rand, er′ rant, er′ ring, er′ ror, fend′ er, fer′ ry, fes′ ter, fet′ id, fet′ lock, freck′ le,

ġen′tle, ġen′tle, ġer′mnd, gest ure (jĕst′yer), helm′et, help′ful, help′ing, hem′lock, ket′tle, leġ′er, let′ter, lev′ee, lev′el, meċh′lin, med′al, med′dle, mel′on, melt′ing, mer′ry.

2. Mĕs′saġe, mĕss′mâte, mĕth′od, nes tle (nĕs′sl), neth′er, net′tle, nev′er, pel′let, pen′cil, pep′per, per′ish, pes′ter, plen′ty, prel′ûde, preṡ′ent, red′hot, ref′ûġe, rel′iċ, rel′iċt, rev′el, scep′ter, sċhed′ûle, seċ′ond, self′ish, selv′edġe, sen′ate, sen′tence, sev′en, sev′er, shek el (shĕk′kl), shel′ter, shep′herd, sher′if, skep′tiċ, speck′le, spell′er, splen′did, splen′dor, tem′pest, tem′ple, ten′ant, ten′der, ter′ror, tep′id, tet′ter, trem′ble, twen′ty, vel′vet, ver′y, ves′sel.

3. A bĕd′, a bĕt′, aċ cĕpt, aċ cĕss, a dĕpt′, ad drĕss′, al leġe, a mend, an nex, as cend, as cent, as sess, as sent, at tend, at tempt, a venġe, be get, be hest, be quest, be set, ċa det, ċa ress, ċol leċt, ċom mence, ċommend, ċom pel, ċon demn, ċon dense, ċon fess, ċonneċt, ċon sent.

4. Con tĕnd′, ċon tĕmn′, ċon tĕmpt′, ċon tĕnt′, ċontest, de feċt, de fend, de fense, de pend, de press, descend, de teċt, de test, dis pense, di reċt, dis seċt, dissent, dis tress, di vest, ef feċt, e leċt, e reċt, ex cel, ex cept, ex empt, ex peċt, ex pel, ex pense, ex press.

5. Ex tĕnd′, ex tĕnt′, fâre wĕll′, fi nĕsse′, fo mĕnt′, for get, ga zette, her self, him self, im mense, im pel, in dent, in feċt, in fest, in fleċt, in jeċt, in speċt, intend, in tense, in tent, in trench, in vent, la ment, molest, ob jeċt, of fense, op press, neg leċt, per plex, portend, por tent, poṡ ṡess, pre pense, pre tend, pre tense.

6. Pre tĕxt′, pre vĕnt′, pro fĕss′, pro pĕl′, pro tĕċt′, re dress, re fleċt, re fresh, re gret, re lent, re pel, repent, re press, re quest, re ṡent, re speċt, re trench,

re venġe, se leċt, suċ cess, sug ġest, sus peċt, sus pense, trans cend, trans gress, un fed, un felt, un less, un shel*l*, yŏu*r* self.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ė.

7. A ny (ėn′ ny), ma ny (mėn′ ny). A gain′, a gainst′. Break′ fast, ċlean′ ly, ċleans′ ing, dead′ ly, deaf′ *en*, deaf′ ness, death′ less, feath′ er, head′ aċ*he*, health′ y, heath′ er, heav′ *en*, heav′ y, jeal′ *ous*, lead *en*, leath′ er, leav′ *en*, mead′ *ow*, meas ure (mėz′ ur), peas′ ant, pheas-ant (fez′ ant), pleas′ ant, pleas ure (plez′ ur), read′ y, stead′ fast, stead′ y, threat′ *en*, treas ure (trez′ ur), weap′-on, weath′ er, zeal′ ot, zeal′ *ous*.

8. In stead′, un spread′. Heif′ er. Jeop′ ard, leop′-ard. Squir′ rel, stir′ rup. Friend′ ly, friend′ ship.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Beckon to the gentle boy that is helping fill the empty cellar, and send him on an errand to get my leger. A bedbug is on the bedding, on the bedstead, in my bedroom. That blessed cherub is a blessing to her erring father. The kettle and fender are at the ferry. She said in her letter, that the merry, clever lad had earned a medal. The chemist will not meddle with that melon, near the hemlock. The despot left his helmet in the belfry. I fear the melting snow may cause a deluge on the level ground, that will bear away the levee.

2. I wrote a message to my messmate, with a pencil. There never was method in the nether room. I relish a plenty of pepper in my food. The sheriff made a second schedule of the goods. The selfish Jew, in his splendor, would not give a shekel to the starving shepherd. Twenty yards of that velvet would be a splendid present. The seven men in that vessel must perish, if she can find no shelter from the storm. When the skeptic, in his terror, sought a refuge in the temple, the tempest caused it to tremble.

3. I consent not to avenge my wrongs, if you confess that you did abet the adept in his attempt to gain access to my room, when I was abed. Collect the assets, and accept the bequest. He will not condemn the cadet, if he heed his behest. He will compel you to ascend the steep ascent.

4. Be content to contend for the right, and to defend all that are in distress. Do not contemn and detest those that dissent from your express views; but divest your mind of the bad effect of contempt. Do not expect to excel, if not exempt from defect. After they elect your son, if he must contest his seat, direct him not to regard expense; but to dispense favors freely, and to depend on his friends in his defense.

5. Inspect the gazette, and read the farewell address. Do not lament, if he invent a tale of the immense extent of the land I possess. If she herself, by a finesse, intend to foment the feud, or to impel my friend himself, for any pretense, to object to extend the time of my payment, I will neither forget nor neglect to perplex and oppress her.

6. I regret that, for any pretext, you should profess to protect the girl, and redress her wrongs, when she does not repent for the past, nor respect you. Unless you yourself relent and prevent her success, I will resent this slight; and, to end your suspense, revenge my wrongs. If you suspect that James will transgress, I suggest that you request your son to select a man to do the work.

7. If I have any horse from so many, I want a steady one. Again ask that cleanly lad to have some breakfast. The healthy peasant found a treasure in the meadow. When you are ready to kill the pheasant, rest that heavy, deadly weapon against the fence. Neither deafness nor headache can daunt that deathless soul. If the weather is pleasant, that zealous, steadfast lad is bound for pleasure.

8. I will go, instead of the maid, to see if the cloth is unspread. Do not jeopard your life, if the leopard seize the heifer. If you long for friendship, be friendly. That saddle has but one stirrup. Do squirrels gnaw?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clĕr′ġy, cĕr′*tain*, fĕr′ment, fĕr′tile, fĕr′vent, fer′vid, *h*erb′aġ*e*, herdš′man, her′mit, ker′nel, mer′cer, mer′chant, mer′cy, mer′mȧid, nerv*e*′less, nerv′ous, perch′ing, per′fect, per′jur*e*, per′son, ser′mon, serv′ant, serv′ic*e*, serv′il*e*, sher′bet, ster′ling, there′fŏr*e*, ver′bal, ver′dant, ver′dict, verd ure (vĕrd′yer), ver′min, ver′tex.

2. A lėrt', a mêrce', as pêrse', a vêr', a vêrse', a vêrt', ċo erce, ċon cern, ċon verġe, ċon verse, ċon vert, de fer, de ṡerve, de ṡert, dis perse, di verġe, di vert, e merġe, ex pert, in ert, in fer, in sert, in ter, in verse, in vert, ob ṡerve, per verse, per vert, pre fer, pre ṡerve, re fer, re ṡerve, re verse, re vert, sub merġe, sub merse, sub serve, sub vert, su perb, trans verse.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ê.

3. Earl' dom, car' ly, earn' est, earn' ing, earth' born, earth' en, earth' ly, earth' quàke, earth' y, learn' ed, learn' ing, pearl' y, search' ing. Re hearse', re search'. Birth' plàce, cir' ċle, cir' ċus, dirt' y, fir' kin, firm' ly, firm' ness, irk' some, sir' loin, skir' mish, skirt' ing, spirt' ing, thirst' ing, thirst' y, thir' tèen, thir' ty, vir' ġin, in firm'. Work' man, world' ly, wor' ship, wor' thy. Jour' nal, jour' ney, ad journ'.

4. Bur' den, bur' dock, bur' ġess, bur' glar, bur' ly, burn' ish, ċurb' stone, ċur' dle, ċur' few, ċur' lew, ċurl' ing, ċurs' ed, ċur' tain, fur' lông, fur' nish, fur' ry, fur' ther, fur' tive, gur' net, mur' der, murk' y, mur' mur, nurse' ling, pur' ple, pur' port, pur' pose, purs' er, sturgeon (stêr' jun), sur' face, sur' feit, sur geon (sêr' jun), surġe' less, sur' ly, sur' nàme, Thurs' day, tur' key, tur' moil, turn' er, turn' key, tur' nip, tur' tle. Ab surd', ċon ċur, de mur, dis burse, dis turb, in ċur, in urn, oċ ċur, re ċur, re turn, un ċurl, un furl, un hurt, u ṡurp. Guer' don. Myr' tle.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The clergy in the service of a certain church, though fervent, are not perfect. The herdsman fears the fervid heat will kill the verdant herbage. The hermit, though nervous, is a person of sterling worth; and, therefore, it is certain he will not perjure himself.

The merchant had mercy on the servile servant, that drank the sherbet, and sent him to hear the sermon.

2. I infer, from your reserve, if this alert and expert man aver that he can disperse the crowd, that you will not advert to it. If that inert and perverse man asperse and desert this superb lady, and does not avert the evil, and preserve her from shame, he does not deserve the name of man. If he is averse to the plan, you can not coerce him; but he will defer to you, if you convert him.

3. Though early and earnest, the learned man, at the age of thirty, did not gain the earldom. Did the earthquake break the earthenwares? Though irksome, thirteen boys were firmly searching for earthly learning. The worthy virgin kept a journal, on her journey. Though thirsty and infirm, the workman showed great firmness, in the skirmish near his birthplace.

4. The burly burglar, after the murder, did bear his cursed burden a furlong. The curfew was rung at eight o'clock. The curlew flew to the burdock that is near the curbstone. Will you furnish a purple curtain for the further room? For what purpose did the surly surgeon ask you to give the surname of the turnkey? Did he unfurl the sails, when he saw the smooth surface of the surgeless sea? Did he give you a guerdon for the turnips, turkey, turtle, and sturgeon? When there is a turmoil, it is absurd to incur risk. If the purser return, on Thursday he will disburse the funds.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Bī′as, Bī′ble, bī′ped, bī′valve, brī′dle, brī′er, brin′y, cī′der, ci′pher (sī′fer), ċlī′mate, ċlī′max, ċrī′er, ċrī′sis, dī′et, dī′ver, dī′verse, driv′er, driv′ing, fī′at, fī′nal, fī′nīte, fire′side, Frī′day, grind′stone, hind′most, ice′bĕrg, ī′dle, ī′dler, ī′dling, ī′dol, ire′ful, ī′vy.

2. Lī′ar, lī′cense, life′less, life′time, like′ly, like′wise, li′laċ, li′on, mi′ser, pi′broċh, pi′rate, pli′ant, pri′vate, qui′et, ri′ot, rip′en, ri′val, sci′on, si′lent, si′ren, sli′ly, slim′y, sli′ness, spi′cy, spi′der, spi′nal, spi′ral, sti′pend, strip′ed, ti′ny, tri′al, tri′fle, tri′fler, tri′fling, vi′and, vi′nous, vi′tal.

3. A bide′, ac̆ quire′, ad mire′, ad vice′, ad vise, af-fright, a light, a like, a live, a right, a rise, ar rive, as-cribe, as pire, a side, as size, a stride, at tire, a while, bap tize, be night, be nign, be tide, ca nine, com bine, con cise, con spire, con trive, de cide, de file, de fine, de light, de prive, de rive, de scribe, de sign, de sire, de spise, de spite, di vide, di vine.

4. En tice′, en twine′, es quire′, ex pire′, ig nite′, im-bibe, in cite, in cline, in quire, in spire, in vite, o blige, ob lique (ob lēk′), o pine, per spire, pre cise, pre mise, pre side, re cline, re fine, re quire, re quite, re sign, re-sign, re tire, re vile, re vive, sa line, sub scribe, sub-lime, sub side, suf fice (suf fīz′), su pine, sur prise, sur-vive, trans pire, un kind, un ripe, un tried, un wise.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ī.

5. Un tie′. Be guile′, dis guise. Buy′ er Cy′ cle, cy′-press, dry′ ly, dy′ er, hy′ phen, hy′ son, shy′ ness, ty′-rant. Al ly′, ap ply, a wry, com ply, de cry, de fy, de-ny, de scry, es py, Ju ly, re ly, re ply, sup ply.

Dictation Exercises

1. The idle driver has a bias for cider. He read his Bible by fire-light, on Friday. Bipeds have two feet, and bivalves two shells. The crier told the driver, while driving, to take the bridle and catch the hindmost horse in the drove. The iceberg is almost as hard as a grindstone.

2. The miser, in his lifetime, likewise said that his rival was a liar. The pirate left the lifeless lion in the slimy mud. A quiet, tiny spider has its web on a lilac. If the trifler trifle in private, and seize the spicy viands, make no riot.

3. When you arrive at my friend's house, alight. If you admire the place, I advise you to abide there awhile. The concise advice of my benign friend will delight you. Do you design to request the priest to baptize the child?

4. You are unwise, if you try to entice any one to subscribe, retire, or resign. Invite the esquire to preside. Will he revive, or

expire? Did the sublime speech excite no surprise? Oblige the unkind child to give the unripe fruit to you.

5. Untie my shoe. No disguise can beguile me. The buyer sent the cloth to the dyer, in July. A cycle is a round of years. Bid him cut the cypress, if he apply for wood. I rely on you for a supply of hyson tea. In reply to your question, I will not deny that I did decry and defy the tyrant.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. Bĭb′ber, bĭck′er, bĭd′der, bĭd′ding, bĭg′ness, big′ot, bĭl′let, bill′ion (bĭl′yun), bil′low, bish′op, bit′ter, bit′tern, blis′ter, brin′dle, chick′en, chim′ney, cin′der, cis′tern, cit′y, civ′ic, civ′il, ċrip′ple, ċrit′ic, dig′it, dim′ple, din′ner, dis′ċord, dis′taff, dis′tĭch, dis′trĭct, driv′el, driv′en, fick′le, fid′dle, fif′ty, figure (fĭg′yer), fil′bert, fil′let, fin′ger, fin′ish, fish′er, fish′ing, fit′ness, frig′ate, frig′id.

2. Gĭd′dy, ġĭn′ġer, ġĭp′sy, gĭv′er, gĭv′ing, glĭm′mer, glis′ten (glĭs′sn), glit′ter, hifh′er, il′ness, im′pulse, in′dex, in′flux, iń′gle, in′got, in′jure, iń′k y, in′land, in′most, in′ner, in′quest, in′seċt, in′stant, in′step, in′stiṅċt, in′ward, jiń′gle, kid′nap, kin′dle, kin′dred, king′dom, king′ly, kinś′man, kitch′en, kit′ten, lil′y, lim′it, lim′ner, linch′pin, lin′en, liń′ger, lin′net, lin′seed, list′en (lĭs′sn), lit′ter, lit′tle, liv′er, liv′ing, live′ lông.

3. Mĭd′dle, mĭd′night, mĭd′riff, mĭl′dew, mĭl′ler, mil′let, mill′ion (mĭl′yun), miń′gle, min′ion (mĭn′yun), min′im, min′strel, mir′ror, mit′ten, mixt′ure (mĭkst′yer), nim′ble, nim′bly, nip′ple, pig′eon, pig′my, pil′fer, pil′grim, pil′lar, pil′low, pin′eers, pip′pin, pis′tol, pitch′er, pit′y, piv′ot, print′er, print′ing, prifh′ee, quick′en, quick′ly, quick′set, quiv′er, rich′ly, rig′id, ring′let, rip′ple, riv′el, riv′en, riv′er.

4. Sc̆ĭs' sors, sc̆rĭb' ble, sc̆rĭb' bler, script ure (skrĭpt'-yer), shĭl' ling, shĭn' gle, shiv' er, sick' en, sick' le, sick'-ly, sick' ness, sig' nal, silk' y, sil' van, sil' ver, sim' ple, sin' ful, sing' er, sing' ing, sĭn' gle, sin' ner, sir' up, sis'-ter, sit' ter, sit' ting, skĭl' ful, skim' mer, skin' ny, skit'-tish, slip' per, sliv' er, sniv' el, spig' ot, spike' nard, spin'-ach, spir' it, splint' er, split' ting, sprĭn' kle, sprĭnk'-ling, spring' y, stĭf' fen, stĭl' ness, stin' gy, swiv' el, thick' en, thick' ly, thick' ness, thim' ble, thĭnk' ing, thĭfth' er, tick' le, tim' ber, tim' id.

5. Tĭn' der, tĭn' gle, tĭnk' er, tĭnk' le, tĭn' sel, tĭp'-toe, tip' top, tit' ter, trib' ûne, trib' ûte, trick' ish, trick'-le, trick' y, trim' ming, twĭnk' le, twĭnk' ling, twit' ter, vĭc' ar, vĭc' tim, vĭg' il, vig' or, vĭl' laġe, vĭl' lain, vine'-yard, vĭs' it, vĭs' or, viv' id, whip' stock, whis' per, whit'-tle, wĭl' ful, wĭl' ing, wil' low, wind' mill, win' dow, wing' ed, wĭnk' ing, win' ner, win' ter, wish' ing, wĭs'-dom, wit' less, wit' ty.

6. A brĭdġe', aċ quĭt', ad mĭt', af flĭċt', as sĭst', be-gin, ċon sist, ċon vince, de pĭċt, de sist, dis miss, dis-tĭnċt, e ċlipse, el lipse, e quip, e vince, ex ist, ex tĭnċt, for bid, for give, im pinġe, in flĭċt, in fringe, in sist, me-thĭnks, o mit, out live, pre dĭċt, pro lix, re scind, re sist, re strĭċt, sub mit, un fix, un pin, un ship, un til, up lift, with in.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĭ.

7. Eĭ' gland, pret' ty. Breech' es. Bus y (bĭz' zy). Wom' en. Guilt' y, guin' ea. Crys' tal, cyn' ic, ġym'-nast, ġyp' sum, hys' sop, lyr' ic, mys' tic, myth' ic, stryċh' nine, syn' od, syn' tax, syr' inge, sys' tem.

mūte, ŭp, fūll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng ṡ as z; ḋ as sh; ṫhis; azure.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The bishop is no bibber nor bigot. Do not bicker with the bidder, when bidding. A billow struck the frigate. The bittern is bitter. Did the cinder that fell from the chimney, blister your finger? A chicken is in the cistern. The city gave a civic crown, and dinner, to the civil cripple. The figure five is a digit. If the critic cause discord, drive him fifty miles from the district. That fickle lady has a dimple on her chin. The fisher will soon finish fishing, on this frigid day.

2. Send the giddy gipsy to the furthest limit of the kingdom. If she is giving ginger to the child for its illness, she may injure it. See the light glisten and then glimmer. The instant an ingot of gold was found, it served as an impulse for an influx of strangers, inland. Come hither, if they kidnap the man and hold an inquest in the inner court or inmost part of the palace. My kingly kinsman loves his kindred. The little kitten caught an insect in the kitchen. The good liver saw a linnet linger by a lily, for a livelong day.

3. The nimble minion did nimbly wade into the middle of the stream. The miller says that mildew has injured the millet. The minstrel, at midnight, stood by a pillar of the temple, to listen to the ripple of the river. A billion is one million of millions. It is a pity that the pigmy should pilfer a pigeon, a pippin, and a pitcher. Prithee, rigid pilgrim, put up thy pistol. I saw her ringlets on the pillow. Tell the printer that I want the printing done quickly.

4. My sister has a pair of scissors, and a silver thimble. The sickly scribbler will scribble for a shilling an hour. The simple man, in splitting a shingle with a sickle, got a splinter in his finger. At a given signal, a skillful rider, who was sitting on my skittish horse, rode past with great spirit. Skim the sirup with a skimmer. I found some spikenard and spinach in the garden. He is too timid to go thither.

5. The tinder took fire in a twinkle. Do not titter, if the tinker make the bell tinkle. Use tinsel for the trimming. The winged birds twitter. The vicar of the village has much vigor. On my vigil, from the window of the windmill, I saw the willful villain kill his willing victim with a whipstock. No one is a winner of wisdom, by mere wishing. The witless man left his visor by a willow, on his visit to the vineyard.

6. If the judge dismiss the case and acquit your son, and you forgive and admit him, methinks he will not assist to abridge our pleasure, or afflict you. I insist, if you begin, that you do not de-

sist until you convince the man. I predict, if you equip the men and omit to rescind that prolix law, that, within a month, they will infringe it, and resist you.

7. Those pretty breeches were made by women, in England. The guilty gymnast stole a guinea. The cynic wrote a mythic lyric. I will buy a crystal for your watch, a syringe, and some hyssop, strychnine, and gypsum.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. Bōld′ ly, bōld′ ness, bōl′ ster, bō′ rax, brō′ ken, bro′ ker, ċhlo′ rine, ċho′ ral, ċho′ rus, ċlo′ ver, ċo′ lon, ċro′ ny, crosier (krō′ zer), dole′ ful, dot′ age, dot′ ard, drov′ er, forc′ ing, ford′ ing, forg′ er, forg′ ing, fore′ man, fore′ most, fro′ ward, glo′ ry, gro′ cer, ho′ ly, ho sier (hō′ zer), hol′ ster, jok′ er, lo′ ċal, lo ċust, lone′ ly, lone′ some, molt′ en, mop′ ish, mo′ tion, no′ ble, no′ bler, no′ blest, no′ bly, note′ gay, no′ tice, no′ tion.

2. On′ ly, ō′ nyx, ō′ pal, ō′ ral, o sier (ō′ zer), ō′ val, o′ vert, po′ em, pok′ er, po′ ny, po′ rous, port′ ly, por′ trāit, post′ age, post′ er, post′ ern, post′ mark, post′ mark, post′ script, po′ sy, po′ tent, pro file (prō′ fīl), pro′ grăm*me*, ro′ sy, rov′ er, rov′ ing, smok′ er, so′ ber, so cial (sō′ shal), so′ fa, so′ journ, sole′ ly, stol′ en, ston′ y, sto′ ry, swoll′ en, tho′ rax, to′ ken, to′ păz, to′ tal, to*w*′ ard, tro′ ċhee, tro phy (trō′ fe), tro′ ver, vo′ ċal, vot′ er, *w*hole′ sāle, *w*hole′ some, wo′ ful.

3. A bōde′, a dōre′, af fōrd′, a lone′, a rose′, a shore′, a tone, be fore, be hold, ċa jole, ċom port, ċon dole, ċon sole, ċon trol, ċon voke, de note, de plore, de throne, de vo′ e, dis ċlose, dis pose, di vorce, e lope, en force, en gross, ex plore.

4. Ex pōrt′, ex pōse′, fore bōde′, fore gō′, ga lōche′, ig nore, in ċlose, in voke, jo ċose, mo rose, pa role, pa trol, post pone, pro mote, pro pose, pro voke, re pose, re-

store, re volt, sup port, sup poše, un ċloše, un fold, untold, un yoke, up hold, ver bose, with hold.

5. Brȧ′ vȯ, ċȧn′ tȯ, ċȧr′ gȯ, cẽn′ tȯ, dĭt′ tȯ, dȯ′ dȯ, frẽs′ ċȯ, grȯt′ tȯ, gua no (gwȧ′ nȯ), gŭs′ tȯ, hȧ′ lȯ, hċ′-rȯ, jŭn′ tȯ, lȧs′ sȯ, lĭm′ bȯ, lĭn′ gȯ, mȧn′ gȯ, mȯt′ tȯ, nċ′ grȯ, prẽs′ tȯ, quar to (kwȧr′ tȯ), sȧ′ gȯ, sȧl′ vȯ, sȯ′ lȯ, stŭċ′ ċȯ, ty′ rȯ, vċ′ tȯ, zċ′ rȯ.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ȯ.

6. Yeo′ man. Board′ er, boat′ ing, boat′ man, boatswain (bȯt′ swȧn or bȯ′ sn), ċo′ ċoa, hoar′ y, load′ star, load′ stone, moan′ ing. A board′, a float, ap proach, be moan, en ċroach, re proach, un load. Al′ oes, foe′-man. Four′ sċore, four′ teen, mould′ er, mould′ y, mourn′-er, mourn′ ful, mourn′ ing, poul′ tice, poul′ try, shoul′-der, smoul′ der, sourc′ es.

7. Ar′ row, bȧr′ row, bċl′ low, bĭl′ low, bȯr′ row, bowl′ der, bow′ sprit, bȧr′ row, ċȧl′ low, ċrow′ ing, ċl′-bow, fȧl′ low, fċl′ low, fŏl′ low, fŭr′ row, grow′ ing, hȧl′ low, hȧr′ row, hȯl′ low, low′ er, mȧr′ row, mċad′-ow, mċl′ low, mĭn′ now, mȯr′ row, nȧr′ row, own′ er, pĭl′ low, rȧin′ bow, sȧl′ low, shȧd′ ow, shȧl′ low, sȯr′-row, spȧr′ row, swal low (swȯl′ lȯ), tȧl′ low, throw′ ing, wal low (wȯl′ lȯ), whŭt′ low, wĭd′ ow, wĭl′ low, wĭn′-now, yċl′ low. Be stow′, un known′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Will the broker act boldly, in his dotage? A dotard may have boldness. The choral singers sang a holy chorus. The drover left the herd amid the clover with his crony. The froward joker was forcing the dog to make a doleful sound. The forger was forging a note, in a lonely wood. The noble foeman was foremost, when fording the stream. The hosier bought a bolster and broken holster of the grocer. The mopish lad has a nosegay.

2. I have read only one poem. The onyx, the topaz, and the

opal are precious stones. My osier basket is oval. Buy wholesome food, at wholesale, for the pony. Read the poster and programme. Notice the postmark; and, if right, pay the portly postman the postage on my letter. I saw a profile of the rover that has stolen my posy The sober smoker sat on the sofa.

3. He alone arose and came to my abode. If she elope, though I adore her, I will get a divorce. Explore the coast; and, if you behold a ship ashore, afford relief. If they try to cajole and control him, I will convoke his friends and disclose the plot. Condole with your friend, if you can not console him. If the king dispose of my goods and enforce that law, I will aid to dethrone him.

4. If that morose man propose to export his untold wealth, I will withhold my support. I forebode, if you ignore the debt, or postpone its payment, that he will invoke the law, and expose your faults. The patrol had to forego their repose. Do you suppose your verbose friend can provoke me? Unyoke and restore the oxen. Uphold the right, and promote the good of all.

5. The bravo read the first canto of a poem and part of a cento, with much gusto. The ship brought a cargo of guano. There was a fresco of a dodo on the stucco. The hero, though a negro, became one of the junto. He ate a piece of mango with his sago. The tyro wrote a strange lingo.

6. The boatman, the boatswain, and the hoary yeoman, were boating on the river. Our boarder likes cocoa. If the ship is afloat and it approach, those aboard will unload it. Give aloes to the foeman. Fourscore men and fourteen women were in mourning. Put a poultice on his shoulder. The poultry became mouldy.

7. I shot a minnow with my bow and arrow, in the narrow meadow. Did you borrow the barrow and harrow of the owner? That fellow will bellow, if he hit his elbow on a bowlder. Did the billow hit the bowsprit? The callow young of the swallow are growing? Did you follow the plow, and turn that furrow on the fallow, in the lower hollow? Bestow alms on the unknown widow, that lives in the yellow house near the willow.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Blŏck′ head, blŏck′ house, blŏs′ som, bŏd′ y, bŏn′ fire, bon′ net, both′ er, bot′ tle, ċhron′ ic, ċlos′ et, ċob′ bler, ċob′ web, ċof′ fee, ċof′ fer, ċof′ fin, ċol′ ic, ċol′ lar, ċol′ lege, ċom′ bat, ċom′ et, ċom′ ma, ċom′ merce, ċom′

mon, ċom′pend, ċom′plex, ċom′post, ċom′rade, ċoṅ′-ċord, ċoṅ′ċourse, ċoṅ′ċrete, ċon′duċt, ċon′duit, ċon′fliċt, ċoṅ′gress, ċon′iċ, con quer (kŏng′ker), con quest (kŏng′-kwest), ċon′sċript, ċon′sul, ċon′tents, ċon′traċt, ċon′-trite, ċop′per, ċop′y, ċost′ly, ċot taġe.

2. Dŏc′ile, dŏck′et, dŏċ′tor, flŏr′id, fŏr′aġe, fore head (fŏr′ed), for′est, frol′iċ, glob′ule, gos′pel, gos′-sip, grov′el, hogs′head, hol′ly, ho*n*′est, ho*n*′or, hop′-per, hor′rid, hot′bed, hov′el, joċ′und, lob′ster, lock′-er, lock′et, lo*dġ*′er, lo*dġ*′ing, loġ′iċ, loṅ′ger, loz′enġe, mock′er, mock′ing, mod′el, mod′ern, mod′est, mon′-ad, mon′arċh, mon′ster, mon′strous, mor′al, moss′y.

3. Ob′jeċt, ŏf″fer, oft en (ŏf″fn), ŏn′ward, ŏs′triċh, pock′et, pol′ish, pon′tiff, pop′gun, pop′lar, por′ri*dġ*e, poṫh′er, pot′shĕrd, pot′taġe, proc′ess, prod uce (prŏd′-dŭs), prod′uċt, prog′ress, prom′ise, prop′er, pros′peċt, prov′erb, prov′ince, rock′er, rock′et, rock′ing, rob′-ber, sċ*h*ol′ar, shock′ing, slop′py, sock′et, soft en (sŏf′-fn), sol′ace, sol′der, sol′id, son′net, sor′rel, top′iċ, top′-ple, tot′ter, trom′bone, ton′iċ, trop′iċ, vol′le*y*, vol′-ume (vŏl′yum), vom′it, yon′der.

4. Ab sċond′, ab sŏlve′, aċ ċost′, a ċross′, a dŏpt′, al-lot, a loft, a long, a non, a top, be long, be troth, be-yond, de spond, de volve, diṡ ṡolve, em boss, en sċonce, e volve, ex tol, for got, pro long, in volve, re spond, re-sponse, re volve, un lock, un stop.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

5. Quad′rant, quad′rate, quar′rel, quar′ry, sċal′lop, squab′ble, squad′ron, squal′id, squan′der, swal′low, swamp′y, wad′ding, waf″fle, wal′let, wal′lop, wal′-low, wal′rus, wan′ton, wan′der, war′rant, was′*s*ail, wa*ṫ*ch′ful, wa*ṫ*ch′ing, wa*ṫ*ch′man.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The blockhead made a bonfire of the blockhouse. Put the blossom in your bonnet. Do not bother that little body with the costly collar. The cobbler swept the cobweb from a bottle in the closet. Is the colic chronic? My comrade, in college, used coffee for a common drink. He used his coffin for a coffer. He lost his collar in the combat. Use the comma in that complex compend. The conduct of the concourse, in the conflict, was not in concord with an act of congress. In a copy of the contract, the contrite consul agrees to pay for the cottage.

2. The jocund youth is docile. The honest doctor has a florid forehead. I saw some holly, on a mossy tree, in the forest. The gossip will neither regard honor, nor the gospel. That hovel was the hotbed of horrid crimes. The lobster, in that locker, is monstrous. My lodger is modest and moral.

3. Is it an object often to offer the contents of your pocket to the pontiff? As you pass onward, you may see an ostrich at or beyond the tropic. Do not pother them, if they have pottage in a potsherd. The prospect of much produce in the province is good. He gives promise of great progress. The scholar read a proverb, in this volume, for his topic. The trombone made a shocking sound. Yonder is a robber, on our sorrel horse.

4. I will absolve them, if they revŏlt and abscond. If you accost the man across the road, he will respond, anon. If the task devolve on thee, do not despond; but look aloft and beyond. Adopt the girl, and betroth her. He forgot to prolong the response. Unlock the door, and dissolve the mists which involve us.

5. In the quarrel, the watchman broke the quadrant. The quarry is a quadrate. Will you eat a scallop and a waffle? I have a warrant for a soldier, that is in the squalid squadron. Did a walrus wallow in this swampy place? The watchful lad is watching for a swallow.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Bŏ′som, dŏ′ing, lŏs′er, lŏs′ing, mŏve′less, mŏve′ment, mov′ing, prov′er, prov′ing, wom′an. A dŏ′, ap prove, im prove, out do, re move, re prove, un do.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

2. Brew′er, brew′house, brew′ing. Shoe′ing, ca noe′.

Boo′by, boor′ish, boot′y, ċoop′er, fool′ish, gloom′y, mood′y, moon′bėam, moon′li*ght*, moon′shi*n*e, noon′-dà*y*, poor′ly, sċ*h*oon′er, soon′er. A loof″, bab oon, bal loon, bam boo, bas soon, be hoof, be hoov*e*, buf-foon, ċa boos*e*, ċar toon, ċo ċoon, d*o*ub loon, dra goon, fes toon, har poon, lam poon, mon soon, pla toon, pol-troon, pon toon, raċ ċoon, re proof, sa loon, shal loon, ta boo, un moor.

3. Con tour,′ sur tout, un ċouth. Bru′tal, bru′tish, ċru′el, ċru′et, dru′id, fru′gal, gru′el, pru′dence, pru′dent, prud′ish, prun′er, prun′ing, ru′by, rude′-ly, ru′in, ru′ler, ru′mor, ru′ral, ruth′less, sċru′ple, su mach (shŏ′mak), tru′ant, tru′ly. Ab struse′, as-sure (ash shŏr′), in sure (in shŏr′), in trud*e*, pe ruk*e*, pe ruṡ*e*. Fruit′ful.

Dictation Exercises.

1. His bosom is moveless. If the woman is doing evil, reprove her. The loser is still losing by this movement. Make no more ado; but undo the evil, and remove its cause. I would rather approve than reprove, if you improve.

2. The brewer is at the brewhouse, brewing ale. A moody blacksmith is shoeing my horse. The boorish booby has his booty in the canoe. The foolish cooper is gloomy, at noonday. Is the baboon aloof from the balloon? Was the raccoon in the caboose, or the saloon? He wrote a lampoon on the poltroon. The dragoon gave a doubloon for the bassoon. Unmoor the schooner, and we will have a sail by moonlight.

3. Did you see the contour of the face of the prudish brunette? I assure you, that uncouth surtout has been a fruitful source of brutal deeds. The truant did not scruple to intrude, and peruse my writing. The frugal druid dwelt in a rural retreat. There is a rumor that the ruthless, brutish ruler has joined the crusade.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Blŭ′ish, bŭ′gle, ċŭ′bit, dŭ′ċal, dŭr′ance, dŭr′ing, du′ty, flu′ent, flu′id, fu′el, fu′ry, fu sion (fŭ′zon),

lu′mid, lu′cid, lu′rid, lu′na, lu′nar, mu′sic, pu′ny, stu′dent, stu′pid, stu′por, su′et, tu′lip, tu′mid, tu′mult, tu′nic, u′nit.

2. Ac cûse′, a cûte′, a mûse′, as sûme′, as tûte′, com·pute, con fute, con sume, de duce, de mure, de nude, dis pute, e duce, e lude, ex clude, ex cuse, ex cuse, ex·ude (eks yûd′), in clude, in duce, in ure (in yûr′), ma·nure, ma ture, ob scure, ob tuse, pre sume, pro fuse, re·buke, re duce, re fuse, re fute, re sume, sa lute, se clude, se cure, suf fuse, tra duce, trans mute.

Alphabetic Equivalents of û.

3. Beau′ty. Feu′dal, neu′ter, neu′tral. Ew er (yû′·er), pew′ter, sew′er, skew′er, stew′ard. A new′, be·dew, es chew, re new, re view. Tues′day. En sue′, im·bue, in due, pur sue, sub due.

Dictation Exercises.

1. This stupid student wore a bluish tunic. The puny child is not a cubit in height. The fluid will serve for fuel. During his lucid moments, he was in a fury; because he was kept in durance, in the ducal mansion. The tumult and the music of the bugle roused him from his stupor.

2. Do not presume to accuse, rebuke, or traduce my acute friend. This demure man is too obtuse to compute how much he will consume. Can you deduce any truth from this obscure dispute? Salute my friend, and try to induce him to offer an excuse that will amuse a mature mind. He is so astute, you can not elude him, nor confute his reasons.

3. The beauty, at the feudal castle, is a neutral. The steward lost a skewer, and pewter ewer, in the sewer. Review your life; eschew evil; and, on Tuesday, begin anew. If you pursue the thief to subdue him, and fear indue him with strength, your death may ensue.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blŭb′ber, blŭd′geon, blŭn′der, blŭsh′ing, blŭs′·ter, bub′ble, buck′et, buck′le, buck′ler, buck′ram,

buck′skin, buck′wheat, bug′gy, bulk′y, bump′er, buṅ′gle, but′ter, but′ton, chuck′le, ċluck′ing, ċlus′ter, ċlut′ter, ċrup′per, ċrush′ing, ċrust′y, ċud′dle, ċud′ġel, ċum′ber, cup board (kůb′berd), ċur′rant, ċur′rent, ċur′ry, ċus′tard, ċus′tom, ċut′ter, drum′mer, dul′cet, dud′ġeon, dumb′ness, dump′ling, dun′ġeon, dusk′y, flur′ry, flus′ter, flut′ter, ful′some, fuṅ′gus.

2. Glůt′ton, grům′ble, gůd′ġeon, gun wale (gůn′nel), gun′ner, gut′ter, hub′bub, huck′ster, huṅ′ger, huš′band, husk′y, hus tle (hůs′sl), jum′ble, jus′tice, lum′ber, lunch′eon, mud′dy, muf′fin, muf′fle, mum′ble, mus′cle, mus′ket, muš′lin, mus′tard, mus′ter, mut′ter, mut′ton, num′ber, numb′ness, pluck′ing, plun′der, pub′liċ, punch′eon, pup′py, pus′tůle, put′ty, rub′ber, rub′bish, rud′der, rud′dy, ruf fian (ruf′yan), ruf′fle, rug′ged, rum′ble, rum′ple, run′ner, rus′tiċ.

3. Sċůf′fle, scull ion (skůl′yun), sċůlpt′or, sculpt-ure (skůlpt′yer), sċuṫch′eon, sċut′tle, shuf′fle, shut′ter, shut′tle, slug′gard, slug′gish, slum′ber, smug′gle, smug′gler, snuff′ers, snuf′fle, sput′ter, strug′gle, strut′ting, stub′born, stut′ter, sud′den, suf′fer, sulk′y, sul′len, sul′ly, sul′phur, sum′mer, sum′mit, sum′mon, sum′monṡ, sump′ter, sun′beam, Sun′day, sun′der, sun′driesṡ, sun′dry, sunk en (sungk′kn), sun′riṡe, sun′set, sun′shine, thun′der, trun′cheon, trun′dle, trust′y, tum′ble, tur′ret, un′der, ush′er, up′right, up′roar, up′ward, ut′most, ut′ter.

4. Ab důċt′, ab růpt′, ad jůst′, a důlt′, an nůl′, be-numb, ċon struċt, ċon sult, ċon vulse, ċor rupt, de duċt, de fuṅċt, dis ċuss, dis gust, dis trust, di vuiġe, en gulf, ex punġe, ex ult, in ċrust, in dulġe, in struċt, in trust, ob struċt, oċ ċult, re buff, re but, re fund, re pulse, re-sult, ro bust, ro tund, suċ ċumb, un just, un shut.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

5. Bom′ bůst, broth′ er, ċol′ or, ċome′ ly, ċom′ fit, ċom′ fort, ċom′ ing, ċom′ pass, ċov′ er, ċov′ ert, ċov′ et, ċov′ ey, doz en (důz′ zn), gov′ ern, hon′ ey, hov′ er, lov′ er, lov′ ing, love′ ly, Mon′ day, mon ey (můn′ ne), moñ′ grel, moñ′ key, moth′ er, noth′ ing, on′ ion, oth′ er, ov en (ův′ vn), plov′ er, pom′ mel, shov el (shův′ vl), slov en (slův′ vn), smoth′ er, stom′ aċh, thor ough (thůr′ ro), ton′ naġe, won′ der, wor′ ry.

6. A bove′, af front′, a mong′, a mongst′, be ċome′, be love, ċon front, un done. Coun′ try, ċoup′ le, ċoup′ let, ċour′ aġe, cous in (kůz′ zn), doub′ let, flour′ ish, nour′ ish, south′ ern, troub′ le, rough en (růf″ fn), rough′ ly, rough′ ness, tough′ ly, tough′ ness, youn′ ger, e nough′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That blushing lad will blubber, if the crusty drummer cudgel him with a bulky bludgeon. I have a buckskin crupper for my saddle. He plucked a currant from the bush, and threw it into the current. Does the water in the bucket bubble? Do not bluster and blunder. Do not take a bumper. I saw a dumpling, a custard, and some butter, in the cupboard. I left a buckle, a button, a buckler, some buckram, and a bag of buckwheat, in my buggy.

2. Hunger can not make the rustic glutton mutter or grumble, if the huckster sell him a gudgeon, and some mutton, and mustard. After muster, the gunner stood near the gunwale, with his musket. Muffle the oars and rudder. Do not rumple the ruffle. Buy the muslin. The puppy ate a muffin, and a number of muscles. The justice said, "That rugged runner, who is running after public plunder, is a ruffian."

3. In the scuffle, the scullion left a scuttle of coal on the shutter. A sunbeam fell on the scutcheon. The sulky man will struggle and suffer. Let the sullen sluggard slumber. I fear the turret, though upright, will tumble. The sculptor will sculpture my bust, this summer. Tell the sluggish lad to get the snuffers and some sulphur, by sunset. The stubborn, strutting smuggler did smuggle sundry goods, at sunrise, on Sunday. If you summon the trusty

usher, he will do his utmost, with his truncheon, to still the sudden uproar.

4. If the corrupt youth did abduct goods, deduct their value, when you adjust his account. Though the defunct was abrupt, and an adult, he had to succumb to Death. Consult your friend; discuss the question; and, if you still distrust me, instruct him not to intrust me with the goods. Expunge that passage, or it will disgust your friends. Do not indulge in unjust blame. If you divulge my rebuff, you will convulse my rotund and robust friend with laughter.

5. My comely brother does not use bombast. The comfit and honey will comfort the lad. Compass the covert, when coming, or the covey may escape. The monkey stole a dozen onions from the oven. If you cover that lovely child so closely, you will smother him. The lover of that loving girl has money. Nothing could tempt me to pommel the sloven with a shovel. I wonder what could so worry your mother?

6. The couplet above may affront your cousin. They may flourish in the country, and become a loving couple. My southern friend has had enough trouble about his new doublet. He has more roughness than courage.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Bůl′let, bull ion (bůl′yun), bůl′ock, bůl′ly, bůl′růsh, bul′wark, bush′el, butch′er, ċuck′ŏo, ċush′ion, ful′er, ful′ness, pud′ding, pul′back, pul′et, pul′ley, pul′ing, pul′pit.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

2. Wolf′ish. Foot′ball, foot′man, foot′path, foot′step, good′ness, wood′bine, wood′chuck, wood′en, wood′man, wood′y, wool′en, wool′ly. A foot′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Buy bullets with the bullion. A bullock ate the bulrush. The bully, while pulling a bushel of wheat, broke the pulley. The butcher ate the pudding. I saw a pullet and cuckoo. The pulpit is the bulwark of the nation.

2. His manner is wolfish. The footman found a football in the footpath. The woodchuck is under the woodbine. The woodman had the goodness to go afoot and carry the woolen cloth.

DISSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Boun'cer, bounc'ing, bound'ed, bound'en, bound'ing, bound'less, boun'ty, cloud'less, cloud'y, count'er, count'less, coun'ty, dis'count, dough'ty, floun'der, found'er, found'ling, fount'ain, frou'zy, gout'y, hour'ly, loud'ly, loud'ness, mount'ain, mount'ing, mous'er, mouth'fûl, out'lâw, out'let, out'most, out'side, proud'ly, sour'crout, thou'sand, trounc'ing, trout'-strèam.

2. A bound', a bout', ac count', a loud', a mount', announce, a round, a rouse, as tound, ca rouse, de nounce, de vour, de vout, dis mount, e nounce, es pouse, expound, pro found, pro nounce, re count, re dound, resound, sur round, with out.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ou.

3. Blow'zy, bow'els, bow'er, bow'ing, chow'der, cow'ard, cow'er, cow'slip, crowd'ed, dow'er, down'fall, down'right, down'ward, down'y, drows'y, flow'er, fowl'er, frown'ing, growl'ing, low'er, pow'der, pow'er, prow'ess, row'el, scowl'ing, show'er, tow'el, tow'er, trow'el, trow'sers, vow'el, vow'er, vow'ing. Al low', a vow, en dow, re nown.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The bouncer was bounding a ball. Is the boundless sky cloudless? It is your bounden duty to pay the bounty without discount. Did the doughty knight flounder in the fountain? Hourly, I heard the gouty man loudly call for frouzy butter. A thousand men were proudly mounting their horses, near the mountain. The outlaw saw a countless fry of fish, in the trout-stream.

2. The streams about the county abound in fish. Did he announce the amount of my account? Dismount and call aloud, if you wish to arouse him. You will astound me, if you denounce that profound, devout man. Let the hills that surround us, resound his name. Espouse his cause, and expound the law.

3. The blowzy fowler left some powder in the bower. The coward was bowing to that man of prowess. That drowsy lady would like some chowder and a downy pillow. Did that growling dog tear your trowsers? A towel and trowel are in the tower. If they allow her dower, I will avow that I desire renown.

DISSYLLABLES—OI (åĭ) IN OIL.

1. Boil′er, boil′ing, broid′er, broil′er, broil′ing, ċlois′ter, ċoin′aġe, doi′ly, foi′ble, hoi′den, in′voice, join′er, join′ing, joint′er, joint′ing, loi′ter, moisten (moi′sn), moist′ure (moist′yur), noi′some (noi′sum), noi′sy, oil′y, oint′ment, point′er, point′ing, poi′son, spoil′er, toi′let. Adjoin′, adroit, anoint, appoint, avoid, despoil, devoid, embroil, enjoin, exploit, purloin, reċoil, rejoice, subjoin.

Alphabetic Equivalent of oi.

2. Boy′ish, joy′ful, loy′al, oys′ter, roy′al, voy′aġe. Alloy′, annoy, deċoy, destroy, employ, enjoy.

Dictation Exercises.

1. She is boiling clothes in the boiler. The broiler is broiling the oily meat. Do not loiter by the cloister. The noisy hoiden is making her toilet. The joiner was jointing a board with a jointer. Do not anoint the king with poison ointment. Avoid the adroit spoiler, as you would a noisome disease; or he will despoil you. I shall rejoice, if you appoint a man devoid of evil to subjoin the invoice.

2. Be joyful, but not boyish. All in the royal train are loyal. If the captain employ you for the voyage, do not annoy him. Is there much alloy in the coinage? They decoy and then destroy the plover.

II. Words of Three Syllables.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. A′ġen cy, à′pri cot, à′re a, à′the ism, à′the ist, bak′er y, brav′er y, ċa′pa ble, ċa′ri *ous*, cham′ber-*lain*, dra′per y, fa′tal ism, fa′tal ist, fa′vor īte, flā′gran cy, frā′gran cy, *k*nav′er y, la′i ty, ma′ni a, ma′ni ac, pa′gan ism, pa′ġeant ry, pa′pa cy, pa′tri ārċh, pa′tri ot, plā′ċa ble, ra′di ance, ra′di ant, ra′di āte, ra′di us, ra′pi er, rat′a ble, sal′a ble, slav′er y, vā′ċan cy, va′gran cy, va′por y, va′ri ance, va′ri *ous*.

2. A bāse′ment, a bāte′ment, ab ra sion (ab rā′zhun), ad ja′cent, ārċh an′ġel, ar ma′da, au da cious (â dā′shus), a wak′*en*, be hav ior (be hāv′yer), bra va′do, ċa na′ry, ċa pa′cious, ces sa′tion, ċre a′tion, ċre a′tive, ċol la′tion, ċom pla′cence, ċom pla′cent, ċon ta′ġion, ċon ta′ġious, ċour a′ġeous, de base′ment, de face′ment, diċ ta′tion, do na′tion, du ra′tion, e ma ciate (e mā′shāt), em bra sure (em brā′zur), en a′ble, en dan′ġer, en gaġe′ment, e qua tion (e kwā′shun), e qua′tor, e rase′-ment, e ra sion (e rā′zhun), e ra sure (e rā′zur), e va sion (e vā′zhun), e va′sive, ex pa tiate (eks pā′shāt).

3. Fal la cious (fal lā′shus), for ma tion (for mā′shun), free ma′son, frus tra′tion, fu ga′cious, gra da′tion, im-pa tient (im pā′shent), in fla′tion, in gra′tiāte, in sane′-ness, in sa′tiāte, in va sion (in vā′zhun), lo ċa′tion, lo-qua′cious, man da′mus, mi gra′tion, mo ša′iċ, mu-ta′tion, nar ra′tion, ne ga′tion, no ta′tion, oc ca sion (ok kā′zhun), oċ ta′vo, o ra′tion, out ra′ġeous, o va′tion.

4. Per sua sive (per swā′siv), per sua sion (per swā′-zhun), per va sion (per vā′zhun), plan ta tion (plan tā′-shun), po ma′tum, po ta′to, pri va′tion, pro ba′tion, pro ša′iċ, pul sa′tion, ra pa cious (ra pā′shus), re la′-

tion, ro ta′ tion, sa ga′ cious, sal va′ tion, sen sa′ tion, se qua′ cious, speċ ta′ tor, stag na′ tion, tax a′ tion, te na′ cious, test a′ tor, tor na′ do, trans la′ tion, un a′ ble, unfad′ ing, un grace′ ful, un sta′ ble, un wa′ ry, va ċa′ tion, ver ba′ tim, vex a′ tion, vex a′ tious, vi bra′ tion, vi ra′ go, vi va′ cious, vo ċa′ tion, vol ċa′ no, vo ra′ cious.

5. Am bus ċade′, bål us trade′, bär ri ċade′, ċan nonade, ċav al ċade, col on nade, es pla nade, lem on ade, pal i sade, prom e nade, ser e nade.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

6. Aid de camp (åd′ e kång′), main′ te nance, trait′ or ous. Ac quaint′ ance, ap praiś′ er, ar raign′ ment, assail′ ant, at tain′ der, at tain′ ment, ċom plain′ ant, remain′ der, un aid′ ed, un fail′ ing, un faith′ ful. Apper tain′, as cer tain, en ter tain. Bay′ o net, gay′ e ty, pay′ a ble. Con vey′ ance, ċon vey′ er, ċon vey′ ing, survey′ ing, sur vey′ or.

Dictation Exercises.

1. If there is a vacancy, though the atheist is capable, do not give him the agency. Are the apricots salable, at the bakery? The chamberlain will tell the laity the area of the room. Is papacy at variance with paganism? The bravery of that patriot will make him a favorite. That fatalist is noted for the flagrancy of his knavery. The maniac cut the drapery with the rapier. The patriarch, though his complaints are various, is placable, or willing to forgive.

2. The bravado, in his abasement, did agree to an abatement of the rent of the farm adjacent to mine. His dictation and audacious behavior did awaken contempt. The canary bird has a capacious cage. The courageous youth, during the engagement, did endanger his life. A contagious disease did emaciate my complacent friend. Will your donation enable the pastor to give a daily collation to the poor? In his debasement, he will resort to evasion.

3. The reasons urged by the impatient and loquacious freemason, for the formation and location of a lodge, were fallacious. The frustration of his fugacious plans caused his insaneness. Insatiate man! gradation in office must suffice. The invasion of their

country caused their migration hither. On what occasion was he so outrageous? In his oration, he tried to ingratiate himself with the people.

4. Though persuasive in manner, it was vexatious to hear his prosaic attempt at persuasion. The fox is sagacious and rapacious. Will you exchange some potatoes for pomatum? The relation of their privations on the plantation, caused a sensation. Though the spectator saw the tornado, he was unable to escape. The vivacious youth says that voracious virago fell into a volcano.

5. The cavalcade will ambuscade' for the enemy. We will serenade our friends, as they promenade around the balustrade. Instruct them to barricade the street near the colonnade, if they expect a cannonade. They may drink lemonade on the esplanade, or grass-plat.

6. Are you an acquaintance of that traitorous aid-de-camp? I can effect my maintenance unaided. The unfaithful appraiser, though a surveyor, is not surveying the land. The complainant will expend the remainder of his estate, to procure the arraignment of his assailant. With his attainments and unfailing gayety, he can not fail to entertain the meeting. The musket has no bayonet. Ascertain the amount payable. The conveyer was conveying a conveyance of the estate.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. Ab' di ċàte, åb' la tive, åb' ro gàte, åb' so lùte, åb'-sti nence, ab' sti nent, aċ' ci dent, aċ' ċu ràte, aċt' u al, aċt' u àte, ad' a mant, ad' e quàte, ad' jeċ tive, ad' ju ċàte, ad' mi ral, ad' vo ċàte, af' fa ble, af' flu ence, af' flu ent, ag' grand ize, ag' gra vàte, ag' gre gàte, ag' i tàte, ag' o-ny, ag' o nize, al' ċhe mist, al' ċhe my, al' ċo hol, al' ċo-ran, al' ġe bra, al' i ment, al' i quot, al' ka li, al' ka line, al' pha bet, al' ti tùde.

2. Am' a zon, am ber gris (åm' ber grès), åm' bus ċade, am' i ty, am' nes ty, am' pli fy, am' pli tùde, am' pu tàte, am' u let, an' a lyze, an' arċh y, an' ces tor, an' ces try, an' ċhor aġe, an' ċho ret, an' eċ dòte, an' i mal, an' i màte, an' nu al, an o dyne (ån' o din), an' te lòpe, an' ti dòte,

an′ ti pòde, an′ ti type, ap′ a thy, ap′ er tûre, aph′ o rism, apt′ i tûde, ap′ o ġee, ap′ pe tîte, ap′ pro bàte, aq ue-duct (åk′ we dŭkt), aq ui line (åk′ we lin), ar′ a bic, ar′-.a ble, ar′ ro gant, ar′ ro gâte, as′ pi râte, as′ ter isk, at′-mos phère, av′ a rice, av′ e nûe, av′ er aġe, az′ i muth.

3. Bâċ′ċha nal, bâch′ e lor, bâl′ ċo ny, bâl′ us ter, bâl′-us tràde, ban′ ish ment, bar′ o ny, bar′ ri er, bar′ ris ter, bat′ ter y, bat′ tle ment, ċab′ in et, ċal′ a bash, ċal′ a mus, ċal′ ċu lâte, ċal′ i ċo, ċal′ o mel, ċal′ um ny, ċal′ va ry, ċan′ di dâte, ċan′ dle stick, ċan′ is ter, ċan′ ni bal, ċan′-o py, ċan′ ti ċle, ċap′ ri ċorn, ċar′ a van, ċar′ a wȧy, ċar′-ri on, ċas′ sa da, ċas′ si mère, ċas′ ta net, ċast′ a wȧy, ċas′-ti gâte, cas u al (kâz′ yu al), cas u ist (kâz′ yu ist), ċat′ a-raċt, ċat′ e ċhîse, ċat′ e ċhism, ċath′ o lic, ċav′ al ry, ċav′ i ty.

4. Cham o mile (kăm′ o mil), chăm′ pi on, ċhâr′ aċ ter, char′ i ot, char′ i ty, chas′ tîse ment, chas′ ti ty, ċlar′ i fy, ċlar′ i on, ċlar′ i tûde, ċlas′ sic al, ċran′ ber ry, daf′ fo dil, dram′ a tist, fab′ ri ċâte, faċ′ to ry, faċ′ ul ty, fal′ la cy, fal′ li ble, fam′ i ly, far′ ri er, fas′ ci nâte, flaġ′ el lâte, flaġ′ *eo* let, flat′ ter y, flat′ u lence, flat′ u lent, frat′ ri cide, gal′ ax y, gal′ lant ry, gal′ ler y, gal′ van ism, gal′ van-ize, gar′ ri son, gar′ ru lous, gas′ e ous, grad u al (grâd′-yu al), grad′ u âte, gran′ a ry, graph′ ic al, grat′ i fy, grat′ i tûde, grav′ i tâte, grav′ i ty.

5. Hand ker chief (hânk′ er chîf), lâc′ er âte, lâċh′ ry-mal, laċh′ ry mòse, laċ′ te al, las′ si tûde, lat′ i tûde, lav′-en der, lax′ a tive, lax′ i ty, maċ′ ċo boy, mac′ er âte, maċh′ i nal, maċh′ i nâte, mack′ er el, mad′ ri gal, maġ′-is trâte, mag′ net ism, mag′ net ize, mag′ ni fy, mag′ ni-tûde, maj′ es ty, mal′ a dy, man′ a ċle, man′ i fest, man′-i fold, man′ i kin, man′ u al, man′ u script, mar′ i gold, mar′ i ner, mar′ i time, mas′ ċu line, mas′ ti ċâte, mas′-to don, mat′ ri cide, max′ i mum.

6. Når′ra-tive, nåv′i gāte, påc′i fy, pål′li āte, pål′pa ble, pal′pi tāte, pan′o ply, pan′to mime, par′a ble, par′a chûte, par′a dox, par′a gon, par′a graph, par′al lax, par′al lel, par′a mȏur, par′a pet, par′a phrāse, par′a sīte, par′a sol, par′i ty, par′o dy, par o quet (pår′o kėt), par′ox ysm, pas′sen ger, pat′ron age, pat′ron ize, plat′i num, prac′ti cal, quack′er y.

7. Råm′i fy, rår′e fy, rår′i ty, rasp ber ry (råz′ ber e), rat′i fy, *rh*ap′so dy, sac′ cha rine, sac′ra ment, sac ri·fice (såk′ri fīz), sac′ri lėge, sal′i vāte, san′a tive, sanc′·ti fy, sanc′ti ty, san′i ty, sas′a fras, sat′el lite, sat′ir ize, Sat′ur day, scan′dal ize, scan′dal *ous*, scar′i fy, tab′u·lar, tam′a rind, tan′gi ble, tan′ta lize, tap′es try, trag′·e dy, tran quil ize (tråŋk′ wil īz), tract′a ble, vac′il lāte, vag′a bond, val′en tine, van′i ty.

8. A bān′don, ab strac tion (ab stråk′shun), ap pår′el, a quat′ic, as sas′sin, At lan′tic, at tach′ment, at tract′·ive, at trac′tion, bal sam′ic, bat tal ion (bat tål′yun), bom bast ic (bum båst′ik), bo tan′ic, ce phal′ic, chro′·mat′ic, com pan′ion, com pas sion (kom pāsh′un), con′·tract′ile, de fal′cate, de tach′ment, de trac tion (de tråk′·shun), di dac′tic, dis par′age, dis trac′tion, dog mat′ic, dra mat′ic, ec stat′ic, e las′tic, em bar′rass, em phat′·ic, en am′el, en am′or, en act′ment, en camp′ment, en·fran′chise, er rat′ic, es tab′lish, ex act′ly, ex am′ine, ex pan′sion, ex pan′sive, ex trac′tion, fa nat′ic, fan·tas′tic, fi nan cial (fe nān′shal).

9. Gal vān′ic, gi gān′tic, grī māl′kin, gym nās′tic, ho san′na, im age′ine, im pan′el, in ac tion (in āk′shun), in act′ive, in frac′tion, in hab′it, i tal′ic, me an′der, me chan′ic, me tal′lic, mo nas′tic, mu lat′to, or gan′ic, pe dant′ic, pi as′ter, pi az′za, pi las′ter, *pneu* mat′ic, pro trac′tion, quad rat′ic, ras cal ion (ras kāl′yun), re

frać′tion, r*he*u mat′iċ, ro man′tiċ, sar ċas′tiċ, sa tan′iċ, sa van′na, sċ*h*o las′tiċ, se ragl io (se rål′ yo), sub stan′tial (sub stån′shal), sub stan tiate (sub stån′shåt), sub-trać′tion, to bać′ċo, trans aċ′tion, ty ran′niċ, un hap′-py, un thank′ful, vol ċan′iċ.

Dictation Exercises.

1. If the king's power be absolute, he will not abdicate; but he will abrogate the treaty and attack the am'buscade. The accident to the admiral required abstinence from solid aliment. What could actuate the affable advocate to refuse to make an accurate statement of the actual aggregate received? The alchemist seeks, by alchemy, to gain affluence, and to aggrandize himself. Alcohol will agitate, aggravate, and cause agony. The alphabet is much used in algebra.

2. My friend saw an antelope, with other animals, near the Amazon river. The ambergris was found at the anchorage. He took an anodyne and an antidote. To prevent anarchy, the king declared an amnesty. My ancestor told an anecdote of an anchoret who was noted for his apathy and appetite. He received an annual sum for repairs on the aqueduct. What is the average price of that arable land? If that arrogant man attempt to arrogate power over my friend, I will animate him to oppose.

3. That bacchanal on the balcony is a bachelor. The barrister says the baluster was no barrier to the battery. The cabinet will send him into banishment for a casual remark. Did the candidate castigate him for calumny? Did the cannibal eat carrion? The canopy is made of calico. He will calculate the cost of the calamus root, calomel, candlestick, canister, and cassimere. Take my catechism and catechise the child. The cavalry fought near a cataract.

4. Chamomile is bitter, and cranberry sour. His charity and his character as a champion for the poor are well known. Clarify the fluid. The faculty are versed in classical lore. If the lad injure the daffodil, send him to the gallery for chastisement. The farrier left his chariot and horses at my factory. The garrulous dramatist did not fascinate my family, with his flatulent flattery. The garrison, for their gallantry, deserve the gratitude of the people.

5. Put some lavender on the handkerchief. Do not lacerate my flesh with manacles. A laxative may remove his malady and lassitude. The lady took the manuscript, and read a madrigal in a masculine tone. Read my Manual of Magnetism. Did the people of

that maritime town appoint magistrates? Does the mariner know the maximum price of mackerel? The magistrate said, "It is manifest that the matricide does not respect the majesty of the law, nor regard the magnitude of his crime."

6. Without reading my paraphrase, you would think the paradox in my narrative a palpable error. The passenger should know that we can not navigate the river without patronage. A paragraph from that parable would pacify the child. In the pantomime, a paroquet appears to hold a parasol. The parasite declares that your daughter is a paragon with no parallel. A practical man will not patronize quackery.

7. Ramify the treaty, if the king ratify it. The sasafras and tamarind are a rarity in this county. The raspberry has sanative and saccharine qualities. Is it sacrilege for a man without sanctity to partake of the sacrament? The vagabond will scandalize us by some tragedy or scandalous rhapsody. The receipt of the valentine, on Saturday, tranquilized his mind and pleased his vanity.

8. I will request my companion to abandon his bombastic style of writing, for it is not attractive. Put on apparel proper for aquatic sports. The assassin joined the battalion and crossed the Atlantic. Neither disparage nor embarrass that erratic youth, if you have an attachment for him. Some botanic extracts are good cephalics. That ecstatic poem is didactic, as well as dramatic. Detraction from that fanatic can not injure my financial prospects. The detachment did establish a fantastic encampment exactly in front of the wood.

9. The mechanic made a galvanic engine. A gigantic mulatto taught gymnastic games on the piazza. If there be an infraction of that tyrannic law, do you imagine that inactive sheriff will impanel a jury? People who inhabit that volcanic region lead a monastic life. A river meanders through the romantic savanna. I trust we can substantiate the fact, that this unthankful rascalion was engaged in that unhappy transaction.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. Ar′bi ter, ar′bi trâte, arch′er y, arċh′e type, arċh′-i teċt, arċh′i trâve, ar′gu ment, arm′a ment, arm′a tûre, arm′is tice, arm′o ry, ar′te ry, art′ful ly, ar′ti chôke, ar′ti fice, bar′ba rišm, bar′bar ize, bar′bar ous, bar′-ber ry, ċar′di nal, ċharl′a tan, ċar′ni val, ċar′pen ter,

charġe′a ble, gu*a*rd′i an, har′bin ġer, har′le quin, har′-mo nist, har′mo nize, har′mo ny, harp′si ċ*h*ord, lar′-ce ny, mar′ċ*h*ion ess, mar′ma lade, mar′tin gal, mar′-tyr dom, mar′vel ous, par lia ment (pȧr′le ment), par′-son aġe, par′ti ċle, par′ti šan, phar′ma cy.

2. A pȧrt′ment, ant ȧrċ′tiċ, ċa thȧr′tiċ, ċom pȧrt′-ment, ċo part′ner, de part′ment, em bar′go, en larġe′-ment, in ċar′nȧte, mus taċh′eš. Av a lanċhe′, non ċha-lance′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. I desire the arbiter to hear my argument, if he arbitrate. Archery was prized by barbarous nations. Did the architect show the archetype of the architrave? During the armistice they will prepare an armament for the ship, at the armory. The artifice of the cardinal during carnival is chargeable to the parliament. The charlatan artfully practiced pharmacy. My guardian says that the carpenter, if a partisan, will suffer martyrdom. The marchioness sent some marmalade to the parsonage. The harmonist harmonized the tune, and produced harmony with the harpsichord.

2. My copartner, with much nonchalance, has taken my apartment in a ship bound for the Antarctic ocean. Since the enlargement of my compartment I have rented it to the state department. That incarnate fiend has mustaches.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Al′der man, ȧl′ma naċ, fȧls′i fy, fȧls′i ty, fȧl′ter-ing, ta*l*k′a tive, wa′ter-fa*l*l, wa′ter-fowl. In sta*l*l′ment, sub al′tern.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ȧ.

2. Aud′i ble, aud′i bly, aud′i ence, aud′it or, au′gu-ral, au′gu ry, aus′pi ceš, au′thor ize, au′to ċrat, fraud′-u lence, fraud′u lent, laud′a ble, laud′a num, nau′ti ċal, nau′ti lus, pau′ci ty, pau′per išm, plau′ši ble. De fault′-er, hy drau′liċs, in cau tious (in kȧ′shus), ma raud′er, tar pau′lin. Straw′ber ry, un law′ful.

3. Cor′ mo rant, ċor′ ne a, ċor′ po ral, ċor′ pu lence, ċor′ pu lent, for feit ure (fôr′ fit yur), form′ al ist, form′ u la, for′ ti fy, for′ ti tude, fort′ u nate, gor′ mand ize, hor′ ta tive, north′ er ly, or′ ċhes tra, or′ di nal, or′ di nance, or′ di nate, or′ gan iśm, or′ na ment, or′ phan age, or′ tho dox, por′ ce lain, por′ ċu pine, por′ phy ry, por′ rin ger, sċor′ pi on, sor′ cer er, tort′ u ous. A bortion (a bôr′ shun), a bor′ tive, ab sorb′ ent, ab sorp′ tion, aċ ċord′ ance, aċ ċord′ ant, as sort′ ment, ċon ċord′ ance, ċon ċord′ ant, dis or′ der, e nor′ mous, im mor′ tal, im por′ tance, im por′ tant, in dorse′ ment, in dors′ er, in form′ al, re ċord′ er, re form′ er, res er voir (rez er vwâr).

Dictation Exercises.

1. The talkative alderman was reading the almanac. A waterfowl is near the water-fall. I perceive the falsity of your statement. The subaltern will pay an installment.

2. The sound was audible. The augury appeared plausible to the audience. The incautious marauder lost his tarpaulin. Under the auspices of the autocrat he advanced nautical science. Did the defaulter authorize the auditor to make an unlawful and fraudulent entry?

3. The corpulent corporal will gormandize like a cormorant. The sorcerer did not regard my orphanage. That formalist is orthodox. Have they the fortitude to pass an ordinance to fortify the town? The porcelain ornaments were subject to forfeiture. The porringer was made of porphyry. You will be fortunate, if you engage the orchestra in accordance with my wishes. I saw a porcupine and an enormous scorpion. Knowing the importance of the measure, I hope the reformer's efforts may not be abortive. The recorder speaks of the importance of the indorsement being made by a good indorser.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Pâr′ ent age. Ap pâr′ ent, ċom pâr′ er, ċom pâr′ ing, pre par′ er, pre par′ ing, trans par′ ent.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

2. De spair′ er, de spair′ ful, de spair′ ing, im pair′ er, im pair′ ing, im pair′ ment, re pair′ er, re pair′ ing, re-pair′ ment, un fair′ ly, un fair′ ness. For bear′ ance, for-bear′ ing, for swear′ er, un bear′ ing.

Dictation Exercises.

1. His parentage is apparent. The comparer is comparing the horses. The artist is preparing a transparent painting.

2. The despairer is impairing his health. Have forbearance with the despairing. The repairer, who is repairing my house, is accused unfairly of unfairness. The forswearer has a most unbearing manner.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

Cåst′ a wày, chân′ cel lor, chân′ ce ry, mâs′ ter ly, mas′ ter pi*è*ce, mas′ ter y, pass′ a ble, pass′ a bly, pass′-ing ly, pass′ o ver, pas′ tor al, past′ ur a*ġ*e, slan′ der er, slan′ der *ou*s. Ad vance′ ment, ad van′ ta*ġ*e, en chant′ er, en chant′ ing, en chant′ ment, mo las′ se*ṡ*.

Dictation Exercises.

I fear that enchanting slanderer is a castaway. The chancellor made a masterly speech in the court of chancery. The painting is passable, but not a masterpiece. It will be for the advantage of the enchanter to labor for my advancement. He likes the molasses passably well.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Dē′ cen cy, dē′ i fy, dē′ i ty, dē′ vi åte, dē′ vi *ou*s, e′ go tiṡm, e′ go tist, e′ qua ble, e′ qua bly, e′ qual ize, e′ qui nox, fre′ quen cy, fre′ quent ly, le′ ni ent, me′ di-al, me′ di åte, me′ di um, me′ ni al, me′ te or, pe′ ri od, pre′ vi *ou*s, re′ cent ly, re′ ġen cy, se′ ċre cy, se′ ri *ou*s,

ste′ve dȯre, the′o ry, ve′he mence, ve′he ment, ve′hi ćle.

2. A cē′tous, ad hēr′ence, ad hēr′ent, ad he sion (ad-hē′zun), ad he′sive, a re′na, be he′moth, ća the′dral, ćhi me′ra, ćo e′qual, ćo e′val, ćo her′ence, ćo her′ent, co he sion (ko hē′zun), ćo he′sive, com ple tion (kom plē′-shun), de ple′tion, e gre′ġious, fa ce tious (fa sē′shus), hy e′na, i de′a, i de′al, il le′gal, in de′cent, in her′ent, ly ce′um, mag ne sia (mag nē′zea), mu se′um, o me′ga, pan the′on, ple be ian (ple bē′yan), pri me′val, pro ce-dure (pro sēd′yur), se crē′tion, sub pœ′na, tor pe′do, un-e′qual, un e′ven, un re′al, vice ġe′rent.

3. An te cēde′, ćon tra vēne′, in ćom plēte′, in sin cēre′, in ter cede, in ter fere, in ter vene, per se vere, su per-sede, su per vene.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ē.

4. Eat′ a ble, fea′si ble, peace′ a ble. Ap pear′ance, ar rear′ aġe, be reave′ment, ćon ceal′ment, de mean′or, en dear′ment, en treat′y, un ea′sy, un mean′ing. A gree′-ment, en fee′ble, pro ceed′ing. Ab sent ee′, bnć ća neer, dev o tee, dom i neer, en ġin eer, frić as see, gaz et teer, in dis ćreet, leg a tee, mu let eer, mu ti neer, nom i nee, o ver seer, pat ent ee, pi o neer, pri va teer, ref er ee, ref u ġee, rep ar tee, un fȯre seen, vol un teer. In vei′-gle, in vei′gler. Mus qui to (mus kē′to), ćap u ćhin′, bom ba zine (bum ba zēn′), mag a zine, man da rin, quar-an tine, tam bōur ine. Brig a dier, ćap-a-pie, ćav a lier, ćhan de lier, ćhev a lier, fi nan cier, gren a dier, un be liet.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Decency forbids egotism and too much vehemence. An egotist is one who too frequently speaks of himself. If the stevedore deviate from the right, he will meet with serious trouble. My

menial recently went to the city with a vehicle. Previous to that period, I saw a meteor. Do not deify a thing formed by Deity. The regency, though lenient, govern by secrecy.

2. The secretion is acetous. Wax is adhesive. His adherent, though your coequal, gave in his adhesion to my party. Behemoth was a primeval animal. Were the cathedral and museum coeval with the Pantheon? He is unequal to the completion of the task. The facetious lad told an egregious falsehood about the hyena. The ideas of the plebeian, at the lyceum, were indecent. It is illegal to subpœna the vicegerent.

3. If he be insincere, antecede him and contravene his measures. Unless you persevere, the work will be incomplete. If you do not intercede nor interfere, you may supersede my clerk.

4. Is the fricassee eatable? Do not be uneasy nor indiscreet, if the proceedings are feasible. Judging from his appearance and demeanor, you would think the buccaneer peaceable. In his bereavement, the financier listened to my entreaty and made an agreement to pay the arrearage. The patentee is a nominee for an office. I will buy a magazine and a gazetteer. If the referee try to inveigle the pioneer, he will meet with unforeseen trouble. The devotee is speaking of the unbelief of the absentee. A mandarin, on board the ship at quarantine, has a dress of bombazine. Did the overseer domineer over the refugee? The brigadier, cavalier, chevalier, grenadier, and volunteer were armed cap-a-pie.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Bĕd′ chăm ber, bĕg′ gar y, bĕn′ e fic*e*, bĕn′ e fit, bev′ er ag*e*, brev′ i ty, cel′ e brāt*e*, cen′ tu ry, ċhem′ iċ-al, ċhem′ ist ry, cher′ u bim, ċhev′ er il, ċlem′ en cy, ċler′ iċ al, ċred′ i bl*e*, ċred′ u lous, deċ′ a gon, deċ′ a-lŏg*ue*, dec′ i mal, dec′ i māt*e*, deċ′ li nāt*e*, deċ′ o rāt*e*, ded′ i ċāt*e*, def″ er ence, def″ i nīt*e*, del′ e gāt*e*, del′ i ċāt*e*, dem′ a gŏg*ue*, dem′ o ċrat, den′ i zen, dens′ i ty, den′-ti ċl*e*, dent′ i form, dent′ i fric*e*, dent′ ist ry, dep′ re ċāt*e*, dep′ re dāt*e*, dep′ u ty, der′ o gāt*e*, des′ ig nāt*e*, des′ o-lāt*e*, des′ per at*e*, des′ pot ism, des′ ti ny, des′ ti tūt*e*, det′ o nāt*e*, det′ ri ment, dev′ as tāt*e*

2. Eb′ o ny, ĕc′ sta sy, ĕd′ i ble, ĕd′ i fy, ĕf′ fi ġy, ĕl′-e gance, el′ e gant, el′ e ġy, el′ e ment, el′ e phant, el′-e vāte, el′ o quence, el′ o quent, em′ a nāte, em′ bas sy, em′ bry o, em′ e rald, em′ er y, em′ i grant, em′ i grāte, em′ i nence, em′ i nent, em′ per or, em′ pha sis, em′ pha-size, em′ u lāte, em′ u lous, en′ e my, en′ er ġy, en′ mi-ty, en′ ter prīse, en′ ti ty, ep′ i cūre, ep′ i gram, ep′ i-lŏg*ue*, ep′ i sŏde, ep′ i taph, ep′ i thet, eq ui page (ĕk′-we pāj), eq′ ui ty, er′ e bus, es′ cu lent, es′ ti māte, ev′-er grēen, ev′ er y, ev′ i dent, ex′ ca vāte, ex′ cel lence, ex′ cel lent, ex′ e crāte, ex′ e cūte, ex′ er cise, ex′ i ġence, ex′ o dus, ex′ or cism, ex′ pe dīte, ex′ pi āte, ex′ ple tive, ex′ qui site, ex′ tri cāte.

3. Fĕd′ er al, fĕl′ o ny, fĕm′ i nine, fĕm′ o ral, fĕs′ ti-val, flex′ i ble, ġen′ er al, ġen′ er ant, ġen′ er āte, ġen′-er ous, ġen′ e sis, ġen′ i tive, ġen′ tle man, ġen′ u ine, heb′-e tūde, hec′ a tŏm*b*, hel′ le bōre, hem i sphere (hĕm′ e sfēr), hem′ i stich, hep′ tar chy, her′ ald ry, her′ e sy, her′ e tic, her′ it age, her′ o ine, her′ o ism, hes′ i tāte, leg′ a cy, leg′-i ble, leg′ is lāte, len′ i ty, lep′ ro sy, leth′ ar ġy, lev′-i ty, lex′ i con, mec*h*′ an ism, med′ i cal, med′ i cāte, med′ i cine, med′ i tāte, mel′ o dy, mem′ o ry, men′ di-cant, mer′ ri ment, mes′ sen ger, met′ a phor, meth′ od-ist, neg′ a tive, neg′ li ġence, neg′ li ġent.

4. Pĕd′ a gŏg*ue*, pĕd′ ant ry, pĕd′ es tal, pĕd′ i ment, pel′ i can, pen′ al ty, pend′ en cy, pen′ du lous, pen′ du-lum, pen′ e trāte, pen′ i tence, pen′ i tent, pen sion er (pĕn′ shun er), pen′ ta teuch, pen′ te cŏst, pen′ u ry, pep′-per mint, per′ i ge, per′ il ous, pes′ ti lence, pes′ ti lent, pet′ ri fy, pet′ u lance, pet′ u lant, plen′ i tūde, plen′ te-ous, plen′ ti ful, pleth′ o ra, pleth′ o ric, prec′ i pice, pref′ er ence, prej′ u dice, prel′ a cy, pres′ by ter, prev′ a lence, prev′ a lent, quer′ u lous.

5. Rĕċ′ om pense, rĕċ′ on ċile, rĕċ′ ti fy, rĕċ′ ti tůde, ref′ lu ent, reġ′ i ċide, reġ′ i men, reġ′ i ment, reġ′ is ter, reg′ u lar, reg′ u late, rel′ a tive, rem′ e dy, ren′ e gade, ren′ o vate, rep′ ri mand, rep′ ro bate, req ui site (rĕk′ we zit), reṡ′ i dence, reṡ′ i dent, reṡ′ i důe, reṡ′ in ous, reṡ o lute, reṡ′ o nant, ret′ ro grade, ret′ ro spect, rev′ e nůe, rev′ er ence, rev′ er end, rev′ er ent, rev′ er ie, rhet′ o ric, sed′ i ment, sed′ u lous, sen′ a tor, sen′ es ċhal, sen′ si ble.

6. Sĕn′ ti ment, sĕp′ a rate, sĕp′ ul ċher, sĕr′ a phim, set′ tle ment, sev′ er al, skel′ e ton, skep′ ti ciṡm, spec′ i men, speċ′ ta ċle, speċ′ u late, spell′ ing-book, spher′ iċ al, teċh′ niċ al, teg′ u ment, tel′ e graph, tel′ e sċope, tem′ per ance, tem′ per ate, tem′ po ral, tem′ po rize, ten′ a ble, tend′ en cy, ten′ der loin, ten′ der ly, ten′ der neṡṡ, ten′ e ment, ter′ ri ble, ter′ ri fy, test′ a ble, test′ a ment, test′ i fy, veġ′ e tate, ven′ er ate, ven i son (vĕn′ zn), ven′ ti late, ven′ tri ċle, ver′ i fy, ver′ i ly, ver′ i ty, ves′ ti bůle, vet′ er an, yes′ ter day.

7. Aċ ċept′ ance, aċ ċept′ ed, aċ ces sion (ak sĕsh′ un), ad vent ure (ad vĕnt′ yer), ag gres′ sion, ag gres′ sive. a mend′ ment, an ġel′ iċ, ap pel′ lant, ap pend′ aġe, ap pend′ ant, ap pend′ ix, ap pren′ tice, as bes′ tus, as cend′ ant, as sem′ blaġe, as sem′ ble, as sem′ bly, as sess′ ment, ath let′ iċ, at tend′ ance, at tend′ ant, at ten tion (at tĕn′ shun), at tent′ ive, ůn then′ tiċ, bis sex′ tile, ċlan des′ tine, ċol leċ′ tion, ċol leċt′ ive, ċom pen′ sate, ċom plex′ ion, ċom pres′ sion, ċon cen′ trate, ċon cep′ tion, ċon ces′ sion, ċon dens′ ate, ċon fes′ sion, ċon jeċt′ ure, ċon neċ′ tion, ċon neċt′ ive, ċon tem′ plate, ċon ten′ tion, con ten tious (kon tĕn′ shus), ċon tent′ ment, ċon ven′ tion, ċor reċ′ tion, ċor reċt′ ive, ċos met′ iċ.

8. De bent ure (de bĕnt′ yur), De cĕm′ ber, de cĕp′ tive,

de clen sion (de klĕn′ shun), de crep′ it, de fec tion (de fĕk′ shun), de fend′ ant, de jec′ tion, de mer′ it, de pend′ ence, de pend′ ent, de pres sion (de prĕsh′ un), de tec′ tion, de ten′ tion, de vel′ op, di gres′ sion, di gress′ ive, di lem′ ma, di men′ sion, dis tem′ per, do mes′ tic, ec cen′ tric, ec lec′ tic, e lec′ tion, e lect′ ive, e lec′ tric, e jec′ tion, em bel′ lish, em bez′ zle, e met′ ic, en dem′ ic, en gen′ der, en vel′ op, en ven′ om, ex cess′ ive, ex cheq uer (eks chĕk′ er), ex cres′ cence, ex pect′ ant, ex pen′ sive, ex pres′ sion, ex ten′ sion, ex ten′ sive.

9. Im prĕg′ nate, im pres sion (im prĕsh′ un), in cĕn′ tive, in ces′ sant, in cep′ tive, in clem′ ent, in dent ure (in dĕnt′ yur), in fec tion (in fĕk′ shun), in flec′ tion, in her′ it, in jec′ tion, in spec′ tion, in tend′ ant, in tense′ ly, in ten′ tion, in tes′ tate, in tes′ tine, in vec′ tive, in vest′ ment, mag net′ ic, ma jes′ tic, me theg′ lin, mo ment′ ous, mo ment′ um. No vem′ ber, ob jec′ tion, ob ject′ ive, of fen′ sive, op pres′ sion, op press′ ive, pa rent′ al, pa thet′ ic, per cep′ tion, per fec′ tion, per spec′ tive, poet′ ic, po lem′ ic, por tent′ ous, pos ses sion (poz zĕsh′ un), pos sess′ ive, po ten tial (po tĕn′ shal), pre sent′ ment, pre ven′ tion, pre vent′ ive.

10. Pro fession (pro fĕsh′ un), pro grĕs′ sion, pro grĕss′ ive, pro ject′ ile, pro jec tion (pro jĕk′ shun), pro phet′ ic, pro spect′ ive, pro spect′ us, pro tec′ tion, pro tect′ ive, pru den tial (pru dĕn′ shal), pru nel′ la, pu tres′ cent, qui es′ cence, qui es cent, quin tes′ sence, re bell ion (re bĕl′ yun), re cep′ tion, re demp′ tion, re flec′ tion, re fresh′ ment, re jec′ tion, re mem′ ber, re pel′ lent, re pent′ ance, re pent′ ant, re plen′ ish, re′ plev in, re sem′ blance, re sem′ ble, re sent′ ment, re spect′ ful, re spect′ ive, re splen′ dence, re splen′ dent, re ten′ tive, se lec′ tion, Sep tem′ ber, se ques′ ter, stu pen′ dous, sub jec′

tion, sue ces′ sion, sup pres′ sion, sur ren′ der, sus pen′ sion, sus pend′ ers, to geth′ er, trans cend′ ent, trans′ gres′ sion, tre men′ dous, un bend′ ing, un err′ ing, un wel′ come, u ten′ sil.

11. Cir cum vĕnt′, in cor rĕct′, in di rĕct′, in ter cĕpt′, in ter sect, rec ol lect, rec om mend, rep re hend, rep re sent, sat in et, sub tra hend.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĕ.

12. Clean′ li ness, jeal′ ous y, peaš′ ant ry, pleaš′ ant ly, pleaš′ ant ry, treach′ er ous, treach′ er y, treas ur er (trĕz′ ur er), treas ur y (trez′ ur e). Al read′ y, en deav′ or, un health′ y, un pleaš′ ant, un stead′ y. Non pa reil′. Jeop′ ard ous, jeop′ ard y. Un friend′ ly. Bur′ i al.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Will you decorate my bedchamber? If you use that beverage, beggary will be your destiny. Though credulous, he has no deference for the decalogue. The delicate dentifrice had a chemical effect. Though there is a clerical error, the writing is credible. Within a century, much has been learnt with regard to dentistry and chemistry. The deputy will designate a definite time to dedicate the temple and celebrate our victory. That desperate delegate, though a democrat, is a denizen and a demagogue. If he deprecate despotism and be not destitute of clemency, he will not devastate, or desolate, the land.

2. He is in ecstasy with that elegant ebony cane. The epicure says that evergreen is an excellent esculent, or edible. The episode in that eloquent address will tend to edify and elevate your mind. That eminent man wrote an epitaph, elegy, and epilogue, at one sitting. Emphasis is one element of eloquence. Enmity must not move you to execrate your enemy, nor to burn him in effigy. Estimate the value of that emerald. From this eminence I saw an elephant. The emperor sent on this enterprise an embassy who was noted for his elegance. The excellence of that exquisite equipage is evident to every one. Energy will enable you to extricate yourself from that exigence and to execute your enterprise.

3. In the Federal courts, felony is a crime severely punished.

No gentleman can be present at the feminine festival. Did the mendicant indulge in levity? The lexicon has medical terms. The melody roused him from his lethargy. The heroine of the tale is a genuine native of the Western hemisphere. The negligent messenger left the medicine. The generous general is noted for his lenity and heroism. If the heretic hesitate to renounce the heresy, he will lose his legacy and heritage.

4. The pedagogue is noted for his pedantry. The penitent will not suffer the penalty, during the pendency of the suit. Will the pelican eat peppermint? The perilous descent at the precipice will petrify you with fear. Petulance is not a mark of penitence. The querulous pensioner, though reduced to penury, now has a perpetual income. In the plenitude of his mercy, God stayed the pestilence. If you have a preference for virtue, its prevalence will remove your prejudice against this city. The presbyter read the pentateuch on the day of pentecost.

5. Rectify your error, and reconcile and recompense your servant. No one questioned the rectitude of the regicide, in our regiment. That remedy and regimen will renovate your health. My relative kept a regular register, while a resident of the city. Do not reprobate the renegade, but reprimand him. If, on taking a retrospect, I deem it requisite, I will change my residence for the residue of the term. Reverence the reverend gentleman, though he has but a small revenue. That sedulous senator is not sensible that he is in a reverie.

6. The veteran uttered a noble sentiment. I saw a skeleton in the sepulcher. Several men wish a separate settlement. The spelling-book, the telegraph, and the telescope are useful. The ground taken in your argument on skepticism is not tenable. Ventilate the vestibule of the tenement. Temperance has a tendency to promote temporal good. Did that terrible spectacle terrify the child, yesterday? Verily I will testify to this verity.

7. The amendment was made to the acceptance of the convention. The contentious appellant accepted the correction as authentic. In that aggressive adventure he made an accession to his wealth. The appendix is a useless appendage. The athletic apprentice gained the attention of the assembly, and was in the ascendant. I conjecture they had a clandestine meeting last bissextile. A fair complexion needs no cosmetics.

8. After the declension of his business in December, the deceptive defendant knew his debenture was worthless. The decrepit dependent is in a state of dejection. After the election of that eccentric man, his excessive demerit caused the defection of his domestics. His depression led to the detection of the crime. He

will develop the plot in his digression. His distemper and detention placed him in a dilemma. Embellish the book with expensive cuts. An emetic will remove the endemic. Did the thoughtless expression envenom his mind? The expectant did embezzle the money received from the exchequer.

9. Before the inspection, I had an impression that the indenture was worthless. What incentive could secure his incessant efforts in this inclement weather? Take a preventive, if you would avoid the infection. I shall inherit the estate, if it be intestate. It was the intention of the intendant to foment intestine feuds. I listened intensely to that offensive invective. If you offer no objection, in November I will make an investment of all my possessions. On that momentous occasion the majestic polemic made a pathetic speech for the prevention of oppression.

10. His unerring perception and transcendent judgment insure his progression in that profession. The measures are prospective and progressive. Prudential reasons will prevent the reception of our prospectus in September. The protective tariff, you will remember, is for the protection of mechanics. Reflection led to the rejection of the prunella and suspenders. While the rebellion is in a state of quiescence, they will replenish the fort. Do not fear the resentment of that respectful and repentant youth. His retentive memory, and his resemblance to the general, secured his selection. A succession of resplendent exploits caused the surrender of the fort, a suspension of the war, and the subjection of the people. The ruins of those stupendous works are tremendous.

11. I will circumvent him, if he make an indirect attempt to intercept my letter. Your subtrahend is incorrect. Intersect means to divide. Do not reprehend the man, if he recommend satinet, or represent it as good.

12. The unhealthy lad will endeavor to practice cleanliness. That unpleasant, treacherous man is moved by jealousy. The peasantry are already in jeopardy from the treachery of their pretended friends. The unsteady treasurer is noted for his pleasantry, at the treasury. The unfriendly man was at the burial.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Cĕr′*tain* ly, cĕr′*tain* ty, cĕr′ti fy, ċlĕr′ġy man, fĕr′-til ize, fer′ven cy, fer′vent ly, fer′vid ly, ger′mi nate, her′mit age, her′mit ess, mer′ċan tile, mer′chan dise,

mer′ ci ful, mer′ ci less, mer′ ċu ry, per′ fect ly, per′ fi dy, per′ fo rate, per′ ju ry, per′ ma nence, per ma′ nent, per′ me ate, per′ pe trate, per′ qui site, per′ se cute, per′ son age, per′ son al, per′ ti nence, per′ ti nent, per′ vi ous, ser′ mon ize, ser′ pen tine, serv′ ile ly, serv′ itor, serv′ i tude, ter′ ma gant, term′ in ate, ter′ mi nus, ver′ bal ly, ver′ bi age, ver′ dan cy, ver′ sa tile, ver′ te bral, ver′ ti cal, ver′ ti go.

2. Ad vẽrse′ ly, ad vẽrt′ ence, ad vẽrt′ ent, al tẽrn′ ate, as per sion (as pẽr′ shun), as ser tion (as sẽr′ shun), a ver′ sion, co er cion (ko ẽr′ shun), ċo er′ cive, ċon cern′ ing, ċon cern ment, ċon ver′ sion, de ser′ tion, de ter′ gent, de ter′ ment, dis cern′ ing, dis cern′ ment, dis per′ sion, di ver′ sion, e mer′ gence, e mer′ gent, e ner′ vate, e ter′ nal, ex ter′ nal, fra ter′ nal, hi ber′ nal, im mer′ sion, im per′ fect, in fer′ nal, in ser′ tion, in ter′ ment, in ter′ nal, in ter′ pret, in ver′ sion, ma ter′ nal, ob serv′ ance, ob serv′ ant, pa ter′ nal, per verse′ ness, per ver′ sion, pre fer′ ment, pre serv′ er, re vers′ al, re ver′ sion, sub ver′ sion, sub ver′ sive, su per′ nal, un cer′ tain. Dis ċon cert′, in ter sperse.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ẽ.

3. Re hears′ al. Cir′ ċu lar, cir′ ċum spect, cir′ ċum stance, firm′ a ment. At tor′ ney. Court′ e ous, ċourt′ e sy, jour′ nal ism, jour′ nal ist, jour′ ney man, ad journ′ ment. Bur′ den some, bur′ gla ry, ċurv′ a ture, fur′ be low, fur′ nish ing, fur′ ni ture, fur′ ther ance, fur′ ther more, nurs′ er y, sur′ ger y, tur′ bu lent, tur′ pen tine, tur′ pi tude, ur′ gen cy. De mur′ rer, dis burse′ ment, dis cur sion (dis kẽr′ shun), dis ċur′ sive, di ur′ nal, ex ċur′ sion, in ċur′ sion, in sur′ gent, noċ tur′ nal, pre ċur′ sor, sub urb′ an, un bur′ den, u surp′ er Re im burse′

Dictation Exercises.

1. The clergyman at the hermitage will certainly certify the king of the marriage. Know for a certainty, that perjury and perfidy shall receive their deserts. Fertilize the soil before the seeds germinate. The merciful hermitess prayed fervently for that merciless personage. Secure a permanent place in a mercantile house. Pay for the merchandise with the perquisites of your office. Will that servitor servilely permit a termagant to persecute him? That personal remark was pertinent. That serpentine wood is not pervious to an army. In his verdancy he did not know that his labor would terminate at the terminus of the road.

2. He will report adversely concerning coercive measures. His advertence and discernment prevented desertions. He has an aversion to coercion. His infernal assertions and aspersions caused the dispersion of my friends. The conversion and immersion of my fraternal preserver made my heart glad. If that emergence disconcert him, I fear it may cause the insertion of an imperfect sentence. Is the wound internal or external? That observant child receives maternal and paternal love. The reversion is uncertain. His perverseness caused the subversion of the empire.

3. The courteous journalist, who was present at the rehearsal, obtained a circular for me. The circumspect attorney pressed his demurrer with much urgency. The turpitude of the journeyman led him to commit burglary. Moved by my urgency, he is furnishing the nursery with new furniture. His nocturnal disbursements exceed his diurnal receipts. The usurper says the insurgents shall reimburse the expenses of the war.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Bi′na ry, bind′er y, brib′er y, di′a dem, di′a gram, di′a lect, di′a lo*gue*, di′a mond, di′a per, di a phragm (di′a fram), di′a ry, di′o cèse, fin′er y, hi′e rarċh, i′ci cle, i′ron y, i′šiñ glăss, i′vo ry, li′a ble, li′bra ry, like′li hood, live′li hood, live′li ness, mi′ċro sċòpe, ni′ce ty, n*ight*′in gale, ni′tro ġen, pi′e ty, pi′ra cy, pli′a ble, pri′ma cy, pri′ma ry, pri′va cy, qui′e tude, ri′ot ous, ri′val ry, sci′o lism, sci′o list, si′ne cure,

siz′a ble, tifh′a ble, vi′a duct, vi′o late, vi′o lence, vi′o lent, vi′o let.

2. A bid′er, a bid′ing, ac quire′ment, ad mir′er, af fi′ance, al li′ance, al mi*gh*t′y, ar ri′val, as pir′ant, as si*gn*′ment, com pil′er, com pli′ance, com pli′ant, con fine′ment, con niv′ance, con si*gn*′ment, con triv′ance, de ci′pher, de ci′sive, de cri′al, de fi′ance, de fin′er, de ni′al, de sir′ous, dis ci′ple, en li*gh*t′en, en liv′en, en tice′ment, en ti′tle, en vi′ron, ex cite′ment, ho ri′zon, in dict′ment, in cite′ment, in qui′ry, O ri′on, pro vi′so, re ci′tal, re fine′ment, re li′ance, re pri′sal, re quire′ment, re qui′tal, re tire′ment, re vi′val, sa li′va, sub si′dence, sur vi′val, sur viv′er, un mind′ful, un qui′et, un time′ly.

3. Ad ver tise′, co in cide′, im po lite′, sub di vide′, super fine, su per scribe, su per vise.

Alphabetic Equivalent of ì.

4. Dy′nas ty, hy′a cinth, hy′dro gen, a sy′lum.

Dictation Exercises.

1. When going to the bir lery to get a diary, James saw a binary or double star. If the hierarch of the diocese use irony, he will be liable to censure. There is little likelihood that he can obtain the diadem by bribery. The sciolist has written a dialogue in a strange dialect. Among other finery in the library, I saw a diamond and some ivory. He earned his livelihood with his microscope. Did a nightingale disturb the quietude of his privacy? He gained a sinecure by violence. I found a violet near the viaduct.

2. My affianced admirer is a constant abider at our house. His refinement and acquirements entitle the sole surviver of the family to aspire to such an alliance. In compliance with my wishes, the aspirant made an assignment of his estate. I am desirous, by some contrivance, to enliven the hours of his confinement. On his arrival, the disciple will decipher the letter. At the decisive moment, in defiance of my command, by his connivance, they procured the consignment of the goods without proviso. Orion appears above

the horizon. After the subsidence of the excitement, the jury found an indictment. Unmindful of danger, we will environ the enemy and make a reprisal. Place no reliance on his untimely aid.

3. It is not impolite to advertise. Supervise the labor, if they subdivide the superfine goods.

4. Under the dynasty of this good prince, the poor had an asylum. Has the hyacinth blown? Hydrogen is the lightest known substance.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. Bĭb′ liċ al, bĭg′ a my, bĭg′ ot ry, ċhrĭs′ ten dom, ċhrĭs′ ten ing, ċhiv′ al ry, ċhiv′ al rous, cim′ e ter, cin′ na mon, cit′ i zen, civ′ il ize, ċlin′ iċ al, cit′ a del, ċrim′ i nal, ċrim′ i nāte, ċrit′ iċ al, ċrit′ i ċīse, ċrit′ i ċĭsm, dif′ fer ence, dif″ fer ent, dif″ fi ċult, dif″ fi dence, dif″ fi dent, dig′ ni fy, dil′ i ġence, dil′ i ġent, dil′ u ent, dim′ i ty, dis′ lo ċāte, dis′ ci pline, dis′ si pāte, dis′ so nant, div′ i dend, fil′ a ment, fin′ i ċal, fish′ er y, friv′ o lous, hick′ o ry, hid′ e ous, hin′ der ance, his′ to ry, hĭsh′ er to, id′ i om, id′ i ot, ig′ no rance, ig′ no rant, im′ aġe ry, im′ i tāte, im′ mi nent, im′ mo lāte, im′ pe tus, im′ ple ment, im′ pli ċāte, im′ po tence, im′ po tent, im′ pre ċāte, im′ pu dence, im′ pu dent.

2. In′ ci dence, ĭn′ ci dent, ĭn′ ċre ment, ĭn′ ċu bus, ĭn′ di ċāte, in′ di ġence, in′ di ġent, in′ di go, in′ do lence, in′ do lent, in′ du rāte, in′ dus try, in′ fa mous, in′ fa my, in′ fan cy, in′ fant ile, in′ fer ence, in′ fi del, in′ fi nĭte, in′ flu ence, in′ ju ry, in′ no cence, in′ no cent, in′ no vāte, in′ so lence, in′ so lent, in′ sti gāte, in′ sti tūte, in′ stru ment, in′ te ġer, in′ te gral, in′ tel leċt, in′ ter ċourse, in′ ter est, in′ ter im, in′ ter lūde, in′ ter val, in ter view (ĭn′ ter vū), in′ tri ċāte, in′ vo ċāte, in′ ri tāte, it′ er āte.

3. Lĭb′ er al, lĭb′ er āte, lĭb′ er tine, lĭb′ er ty, liċ′ o rice, lig′ a ment, lig′ a tūre, lin′ e aġe, liq ue fy (lĭk′ we fi),

liq′ uid ăt*e*, lit′ a ny, lit′ i gāt*e*, lit′ ur ġy, liv′ er y, miċ*h*′. *a*el mas, mil′ i tant, mil′ i tāt*e*, mil′ li ner, mim′ ic ry, min′ er al, min′ is ter, min′ is try, min′ strel sy, min′ u end, min′ u et, mir′ a ċl*e*, mis′ chi*e* v*o*us, mis′ ċre ant, miš′ er y, mit′ i gant, mit′ i gāt*e*, mit′ ti mus, pil′ grim aġ*e*, pil′ lo ry, pin′ na ċl*e*, pit′ e *o*us, prim′ i tive, priv′- i leġ*e*.

4. Rĭb′ ald ry, rĭck′ et y, rĭd′ i ċŭl*e*, rĭg′ or *o*us, rĭt′- u al, riv′ u let, sig′ nal ize, sig′ nal ly, sig′ na tūr*e*, sig′- ni fy, sil′ la bub, sil′ li ly, sim′ i lar, sim′ ple ton, sim′- pli fy, skil′ ful ly, slip′ per y, stig′ ma tize, stim′ u lāt*e*, stim′ u l*o*us, stip′ u lāt*e*, tim′ or *o*us, tit′ u lar, trin′ i ty, triv′ i al, vic′ to ry, vig′ i lance, vig′ i lant, vig′ or *o*us, vil′ l*ai*n *o*us, vil′ l*ai*n y, vin′ di ċāt*e*, vin′ e gar, vir′ u- lent, vis′ cer a, viš′ i ble, viš′ i bly, viš′ it ant, viš′ it or, vit′ ri ol, viv′ i fy, wil′ der nes*s*.

5. A brĭdġ′ ment, aċ quĭt′ tal, aċ quĭt′ tanc*e*, ad di- tion (ad dish′ un), ad mis sion (ad mĭsh′ un), ad mit′ tanc*e*, af flic tion (af flĭk′ shun), af fliċt′ iv*e*, am bi′ tion, as sist′- anc*e*, aus pi cious (âs pish′ us), bap tiz′ mal, be nig′ nant, be wil′ der, ċa pri′ cious, ci vil ian (se vĭl′ yan), col lis- ion (kol lĭz′ un), ċom mis′ sion, ċom mit′ ment, ċom mit′- te*e*, ċon di′ tion, ċon fis′ ċāt*e*, ċon sid′ er, ċon sist′ enc*e*, ċon sist′ ent, ċon tin′ ġent, ċon tin′ u*e*, ċon tri′ tion, ċon- vic′ tion.

6. De cis ion (de sĭz′ un), de fi cient (de fish′ ent), de li- cious (de lish′ us), de liq′ uent, de liv er, den ti tion (den- tish′ un), de ris ion (de rĭz′ un), de scrip tion (de skrip′- shun,) de scrip′ tive, di min′ ish, dis mis sion (dis mĭsh′ un), dis tinċt′ iv*e*, dis tinċt′ ly, dis tin′ guish, dis trib′ ūt*e*, di- vis ion (de vĭz′ un), do min′ ion, e clip′ tic, e di′ tion, ef- fi′ cient, e lic′ it, e lis ion (e lĭz′ un), el lip′ sis, el lip′ tic, e lix′ ir, em pir′ ic, e nig′ ma, en kin′ dle, e pis tle (e pis′-

sl), e quip′ment, ex hib′it, ex ist′ence, ex ist′ent, ex-plic′it, ex tiṅ′guish.

7. Fa mil iar (fa mĭl′ yar), flo tĭl′ la, for bĭd′den, fru-i tion (fru ĭsh′ un), il lĭc′it, im bit′ter, im priṡ′on, in-cis ion (in sĭz′ un), in flic tion (in flĭk′ shun), in fliċt′ive, in fringe′ment, in hib′it, in i tial (in ĭsh′ al), in i tiate (in-ĭsh′ ăt), in sip′id, in stiṅċt′ive, in trin′siċ, ju di cial (ju-dĭsh′ al), ju di cious (ju dĭsh′ us), li tig ious (li tĭd′ jus), lo-ġi′cian, ma ġi′cian, ma li′cious, ma lig′nant, mis pris-ion (mis prĭz′ un), mo ni′tion, mu ni′tion, mu si cian (mu-zĭsh′ an), nar cis′sus, nu tri′tious, of fi′cial, of fi′cious, o mis sion (o mĭsh′ un), o pin ion (o pĭn′ yun), op ti′cian.

8. Pa cif′iċ, pa tri cian (pa trĭsh′ an), pa vil ion (pa-vĭl′ yun), per di tion (per dĭsh′ un), per mis sion (per-mĭsh′ un), per mis′sive, per ni cious (per nĭsh′ us), pe ti′-tion, phy si′cian, po si′tion, pŏs tĭl′ion, pre cis ion (pre′-sĭz′ un), pre diċ′tion, pro dig ious (pro dĭd′ jus), pro hib′-it, pro lif′iċ, pro vin′cial, pro vis ion (pro vĭz′ un), punc-tĭl io (punk tĭl′ yo), punc til ious (punk tĭl′ yus), re lig ion (re lĭd′ jun), re lig ious (re lĭd′ jus), re liṅ′quish, re mit′-tance, re sist′ance, re stric tion (re strĭk′ shun), re striċt′-ive, sa tir′iċ, se di′tion, so lic′it, spe cif′iċ, sta tist′iċ, sub mis′sion, sub mis′sive, suf fi cient (suf fĭsh′ ent), sus-pi′cion, sus pi′cious, sy riṅ′ga, ter rif′iċ, tra di′tion, tran si tion (tran siz′ un), trans mis′ sion, tu i′tion, un-skĭl′ful, un thrift′y, un wĭl′ing, ver mil′ion, vin diċ′-tive, vo li′tion. In ter mit′, vi o lin.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĭ.

9. Cyl′in der, ċrys′ta lize, hyp′o ċrite, myr′i ad, mys′ter y, mys′tiċ al, mys′ti ciśm, mys′ti fy, phys′iċ-al, pyr′a mid, syċ′a mȯre, syċ′o phant, syl′la ble, syl′la-bus, syl′lo ġiśm, sym′me try, sym′pa thy, sym′pho ny,

syn′chronism, syn′cope, syn′onym, syn′thesis, typ′ical, typ′ify, tyr′annize, tyr′annous, tyr′anny.

Dictation Exercises.

1. In the civilized world, biblical knowledge has not removed bigotry. The chivalrous citizen regrets that the days of chivalry are passed. Bigamy is made criminal in all christendom. If my finical friend criticise that frivolous work, see that his criticism is just. I saw a cimeter at the citadel. There is a marked difference between diffidence and ignorance. Hitherto, that diffident man has been diligent in business. That impudent lad will soon dissipate his share of the dividend. You will be in imminent danger, if that hideous idiot seize the hickory cane.

2. What incidence caused his indigence? The increment of his garden indicates a rich soil. That infamous woman will indurate her son's heart, in infancy. Indolence and insolence often lead to infamy. What could instigate the infidel to irritate that innocent youth and cause such an injury? Industry was the instrument that gave him influence. Intellect sweetens intercourse. During the interview, what led you to draw the inference, that that intricate business will cause infinite trouble? Iterate the remark, "It will be for your interest, in the interim, or interval, to institute no suit."

3 That liberal man will esteem it a privilege to liquidate the debt and liberate the debtor. The libertine was of good lineage. Liberty is the ligament that binds the states together. The liturgy was prepared for the church militant. Did the minister perform a miracle, at Michaelmas? The mischievous lad was noted for his mimicry. Will the milliner, in her misery, litigate her claim? Did you hear the piteous cry of that miscreant?

4. Is that timorous and rickety child exposed to the ridicule and ribaldry of that villainous man? Will that rigorous man observe the ritual service? The signatures are similar. Though the defense was vigorous, he fought skillfully, gained the victory, and signalized his name. His vigilance will enable him signally to defeat their villainy, and vindicate his honor. The simpleton chose a slippery path near a rivulet, in the wilderness. Request your visitant, or visitor, to signify his most trivial wants.

5. The benignant committee, after reading an abridgment of the law, favored the acquittal of the prisoner. In his affliction, if he gain admission into your house, he will implore your assistance. On that auspicious occasion, ambition induced the capricious civil-

ian to secure a commission in the army. The collision was contingent. Consider the condition of the parties. If he feel contrition and continue consistent with himself, the trial can not lead to his commitment and conviction.

6. The delinquent was deficient in decision. Did the efficient youth deliver my epistle and the delicious fruit? If you would avoid derision, speak distinctly, and be explicit in your description. Exhibit the map before dismission. The empiric, or quack, will distribute an edition of the book among his friends. If you enkindle a rebellion in his dominion, can he extinguish it with these equipments?

7. They are too familiar to be litigious or malignant. The munitions and nutritious food are on the flotilla. The fruition of illicit or forbidden things is brief. I will visit that infringement with an infliction. What led to the omission of the initial letters of the musician's name? The magician puzzled the logician. The decision was both judicial and judicious. Though the optician is officious, I value his opinion

8. The religious patrician favors pacific measures. I had permission to present the pernicious petition at the pavilion, though it places the physician in a false position. The postillion, though unskillful, is submissive. A restrictive provision, if stated with precision, to prohibit the sale of rum in the provincial towns, would further the cause of religion. Submission is not sufficient at that punctilious court. Did he solicit aid to quell a sedition? The unthrifty farmer is unwilling to pay for the violin. Suspicion and tradition did not warrant that vindictive and terrific measure.

9. The column was not a cylinder, but a pyramid. How bodies crystallize is a mystery. Joseph is a hypocrite and a sycophant. That mystical book says that there are a myriad physical mysteries. Do you observe the symmetry of that sycamōre? That symphony awakens sympathy. Though the laws are tyrannous, the king will not favor tyranny.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. Brŏ′ker a*ge*, ċ*h*lŏ′ro form, ċŏ′gen cy, ċŏ′ma tŏs*e*, ċo′pi *ous*, drol*l*′er y, fo′li a*ge*, fo′li o, for′ci bl*e*, for′ci-bly, ford′a bl*e*, forġ′er y, glo′ri fy, glo′ri *ous*, ho sier y (hŏ′zer e), jo′vi al, no′ti fy, o′di um, o′di *ous*, o′pen ly, o′pen ing, o′pi a*te*, o′pi um, o′ri ent, o′ri ŏl*e*, po′e sy,

po'et ry, pop'er y, por'ti ċo, po'ten cy, po'tent åte, sto'iċ al, vo'ta ry, zo'di aċ.

2. Ab dŏ'men, a dŏr'er, am bro sia (am brŏ'za), am-bro sial (am brŏ'zal), ap por tion (ap pŏr'shun), a tone'-ment, a tro cious (a trŏ'shus), âu ro'ra, ċom mo'tion, ċom po'nent, com pos ure (kom pŏ'zur), ċon dole'ment, ċon do'lence, cor ro sion (kor rŏ'zun), ċor ro'sîve, de-ċo'rous, de ċo'rum, de po'nent, de port'ment, de vo'-tion, di plo'ma, dis clos ure (dis klŏ'zur), dis poś'al, di-vorce'ment, e lope'ment, e mo'tion, en force'ment, en-no'ble, en roll'ment, ex plo sion (eks plŏ'zun), ex plo'-sive, ex po'nent, fe ro'cious, fore clos ure (fŏr klŏ'zur), he ro'iċ, ig no'ble, in clos ure (in klŏ'zur), mòre o'ver, Oċ to'ber, op po'nent, pro mot'er, pro mot'ing, pro-mo'tion, pro mo'tive, pro por'tion, pro po'śal, so no'-rous, un ho'ly, un so cial (un sŏ'shal), un to' ward, un-whŏle'some.

3. De ċom pŏśe', dis em bŏgue', in ċom mŏde', in dis-pośe, in ter pośe.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

4. En ċroach'ment. Un ċourt'ly. Be stow'ment, un fŏre known'.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The cogency of his argument, when claiming the brokerage, forcibly reminded me of our jovial friend. He noticed your drollery in his comatose or drowsy condition. After such copious showers, the stream will not be fordable. The poetry of the Orient is glorious. Much is said, in poesy, of flowers and foliage. That forgery will bring odium upon his family. The votary of fashion will notify his stoical friend, if he need more hosiery. Laudanum is an opiate, or medicine that contains opium. That potentate understands the potency of popery.

2. Your adorer says that the ambrosial fruit is at your disposal. Observe due decorum while I apportion the diplomas. I can not

gain my composure till that untoward, atrocious wretch makes full atonement for causing this commotion and bloodshed. There was an important disclosure in his letter of condolence. Is the air unwholesome, in October? If, after her elopement, you wish to obtain a divorcement, my services are at your disposal. A large proportion of the ferocious soldiers were killed by the explosion of a magazine, in the inclosure. His heroic deeds will ennoble his name and lead to his promotion. The deportment of the deponent at his devotions was decorous. Will emotions of pity prevent the enforcement of the foreclosure? Your opponent made an unholy and unsocial proposal.

3. Can water be decomposed? Where does the river disembogue? If he try to incommode you while you are indisposed, I will interpose in your behalf.

4. Accept the bestowment. That uncourtly encroachment was unforeknown.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Bŏd′i ly, bŏt′a ny, brŏn′*ċhi*′a, brŏn′*ċhi* al, chŏċ′o late, *ċhol*′e ra, *ċhol*′er ic, *ċhor*′is ter, *ċhron*′i ċle, ċod′i cil, ċoġ′i tàte, ċog′ni zance, ċog′ni zant, col′loquy, ċol′o nize, ċol′o ny, ċol′um bine, ċom′bat ant, ċom′e dy, ċom′ic al, ċom′i ty, ċom′mo dore, ċom′petence, ċom′pe tent, ċom′pl*ai*sance, ċom′pl*ai*sant, ċom′pli ċate, ċom′pro mise, ċom′pro mit, ċon′fer ence, ċon′fi dence, ċon′fi dent, ċoñ′gre gate, ċoñ′gru ence ċoñ′gruent, ċoñ′gru ous, ċon′ju gal, ċon′ju gate, ċon′se crate, ċon′se quence, ċon′se quent, ċon′so nant, ċon′stan cy ċon′sti tute, ċon′su late, ċon′sul ship, ċon′ti nence, ċon′ti nent, ċon′tra band, ċon′tra ry, ċon′ver sant, ċon′vo cate, ċop′y-book, ċop′per as, ċor′o nal, ċor′o ner cor′o net, ċot′ta ger, ċrock′er y, ċroċ′o dile.

2. Dŏc′i ble, dŏċ′trin al, dŏċ′u ment, dŏg′ma tism, dog′ma tize, dol′or ous, dom′i cil, dom′i nant, dom′i nate, drop′si cal, fop′per y, for′est er, front′is piece, glob′u lar, gloss′a ry, hol′i day, hot′ly hock, hom′i cide,

hom′ i ly, hom′ i ny, *h*on′ est y, hor′ ri ble, hos′ pi tal, joċ′ u lar, log′ a rithms, log′ iċ al, lon′ gi tude, lot′ ter y, moċ′ ċa s*i*n, mock′ er y, mock′ ing ly, mod′ er ate, mod′ ern ize, mod′ est ly, mod′ est y, mod′ i fy, mod′ u late, mol′ li fy, mon′ arċ*h*′ y, mon′ i tor, mon′ o tone, mon′ u ment, mor′ al ist, mor′ al ize, nom′ i nal, nom′ i nate non′ de sċript, nov′ el ty.

3. Ob′ e lisk, ȯb′ li gate, ȯb′ lo quy, ȯb′ se quies, ȯb′ so lete, ob′ sta ċle, ob′ sti nate, ob′ vi ate, oċ′ ċu pant, oċ′ ċu py, oċ′ u lar, of′ fi cer, oft en times (ȯf′ fn timz), om′ i n*o*us, on′ er *o*us, op′ e ra, op′ er ate, op′ po site, op′ u lence, op′ u lent, or′ a ċle, or′ a tor, or′ i fice, or′ i ġin, or′ i son, or′ re ry, ox′ y ġen, pol′ i cy, pol′ i tiċ, pol′ i ty, pol′ y glot, pol′ y gon, pol′ y pus, pon′ der *o*us, pop′ u lar, pop′ u late, pop′ u l*o*us, por′ rin ġer, pos′ i tive, pos′ si ble, pos′ si bly, post′ hu m*o*us, post′ u late, pot′ ter y, pov′ er ty.

4. Prȯb′ a ble, prȯb′ i ty, prȯd′ i gal, prȯd′ i ġy, prȯf′ li gate, proġ′ e ny, prom′ i nence, prom′ i nent, prom′ is ing, prompt′ i tude, prop′ a gate, prop′ er ly, prop′ er ty, proph′ e cy, proph′ e sy, proph′ et ess, pros′ e cute, pros′ e lyte, pros′ o dy, prot′ est ant, prov′ en der, prov′ i dence, prov′ i dent, prox′ i mate, rob′ ber y, sċrof′ u la, sċrof′ u l*o*us, sol′ e ciśm, sol′ e cize, sol′ em ness, sol′ em nize, sol′ em*n* ly, sol′ i tude, solv′ en cy, soph′ ist ry, soph′ o mȯre, tol′ er ance, tol′ er ate, tom′ a hȧ*w*k, top′ iċ al, trop′ iċ al, voċ a tive, vol′ a tile, vol′ u ble.

5. Ab hȯr′ rence, ab hȯr′ rent, a bȯl′ ish, aċ ċȯm′ plish aċ *k*now*l*′ e*dġ*e, a ċros′ tiċ, ad mon′ ish, al lot′ ment, a pos′ tate, a pos tle (a pȯs′ sl), as ton′ ish, ċa lor′ iċ, ċar bon′ iċ, ċ*h*a ot′ iċ, ċo los′ sal, ċo los′ sus, ċompoś′ ite, de mol′ ish, de mon′ strate, de poś′ it, de spond′ ent, des pot′ iċ, diś solv′ ent, e loń′ gate, em bod′ y, ex-

ot′ iċ, har mon′ iċ, im mod′ est, im mor′ al, im pos′ tor, im post ure (im pŏst′ yur), im promp′ tu, im prop′ er, in-ċon′ stant, in solv′ ent, la ċon′ iċ, ma son′ iċ, mo roċ′ ċo, nar ċot′ iċ, o pos′ sum, pro bos′ cis, prog nos′ tiċ, re mon′-strance, re mon′ strāte, re spond′ ent, re spon′ sive, sċle-rot′ iċ, si roċ′ ċo, spaṡ mod′ iċ, sym bol′ iċ, syn op′ sis, un ċom′ mon, un con scious (un kŏn′ shus), un god′ ly, un trod′ den.

Alphabetic Equivalent of ŏ.

6. Hal′ i but, quad′ ran gle, quad′ ra tūre, quad′ ru-ped, quad′ ru ple, qual′ i fy, qual′ i ty, quan′ da ry, quan′ ti ty, quar an tine (kwŏr′ an tēn), quar′ rel ing, quar′ rel some, quar′ ry ing.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Did the choleric combatant ċo you bodily harm? The cottager will find a description of the columbine in my Manual of Botany. Cholera is prevalent in the colony. Does chocolate affect bronchial diseases? The chorister wrote a comedy and a comical colloquy. The commodore is confident that the District Courts have cognizance of maritime causes. His complaisance, when trying to compromise the question in the conference, was contrary to his nature. The complaisant teacher drew a picture of a crocodile, in my copy-book. Comity, between persons who congregate here, is congruous to the place. Are copperas and crockery contraband goods? On account of a death at the consulate, the competent consul will resign the consulship. The coroner, who was conversant with the deceased, will convocate a jury.

2. The forester says the dog is docible. This document is a doctrinal homily that will remove your dogmatism. Did you hear the dolorous cries of the dropsical patient at the hospital? Is hominy a novelty? Modernize the moccasin. Do not modulate your voice in mockery. Modesty and honesty will mollify his anger. That nondescript committed a horrible crime. The moralist will modestly moralize on the effects of lotteries. Does the logical monitor understand logarithms?

3. After performing the last obsequies, obligate the man to erect an obelisk over the grave. The policy of that obstinate officer was

the subject of much obloquy. My porringer is not ponderous. A polyglot bible is a bible in many languages. A polygon is a figure of many sides. A polypus is something that has many feet. I oftentimes had ocular proof that the labor at the pottery was onerous. In his posthumous works, he speaks of the poverty of that populous land. His silence with regard to the opera is ominous. If it be possible to engage the popular orator, it will be politic. A knowledge of the origin of that obsolete saying would not obviate the obstacle. What can occupy the time of the opulent occupant of the house opposite?

4. The progeny of that prodigal, if properly taught, will not be profligate. That prominent and promising man is noted for his probity and promptitude in business. When the protestant became a proselyte, he desired to propagate the sophistry. That provident young man will prosecute his guardian, to secure his property. Did the prophetess prophesy that the prophecy would prove false? If the voluble sophomore understand syntax and prosody, he will not use a solecism. By his providence, while in that tropical country, he will maintain his solvency. The tomahawk was the proximate cause of the robbery. He solemnly declares that he will solemnize his marriage in that solitude.

5. I admonish you to abolish that despotic law, lest you incur the abhorrence of the people. Demolish the colossal statue. If she acknowledge the receipt of that impromptu acrostic, she will astonish me. If the apostle demonstrate to the apostate the truths of the gospel, he will accomplish a good work. If the despondent insolvent receive his allotment, he will redeem his deposit. The sirocco injured the sclerotic of his eyes. After taking the narcotic, I was unconscious. The impostor understands the symbolic language of the masonic order. Do not embody in a book those immodest and immoral sayings. The speech of the respondent, in favor of his remonstrance, was laconic and uncommon. That ungodly and inconstant man obtained the morocco and exotics by improper means.

6. We found a large quantity of halibut on the quarantine ground. If you quadruple your offer, you may take the quadruped. A quadrangle is a figure having four equal angles. The quarrelsome lad is quarreling with a man who is quarrying stone.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Mŏv′a ble, mŏv′a bly. Im prŏve′ment, im prŏv′ing, re mov′al, re mov′er, re mov′ing. Mis im prove′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

2. Fool′ er y, fool′ hard y, sċ*h*ool′-fel lo*w*, sċ*h*ool′-mâs ter. Cru′ ci ble, ċru′ ci fix, ċru′ ci fy, pru′ dent ly, pru′ der y, prun′ ing-*k*nife, pru′ ri ence, pru′ ri ent, ru′-bi ċan, ru′ bi ċůnd, ru′ di ment, ru′ in *o*us, ru′ mi nant, ru′ mi nate, sċru′ pu l*o*us, sċru′ ti ny, tru′ ċu lence, tru′-ċu lent. In tru sion (in trō′ zun), ob tru′ sion, pro tru′-sion. Un fruit′ ful.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The remover is removing the movable property. If you mis-improve your time, you will make no improvement.

2. The schoolmaster will reprove the foolery of my foolhardy school-fellow. He prudently concealed his crucifix. The lady with rubicund hair is noted for her prudery. That ruminant beast cost a ruinous price. Can you endure the scrutiny and truculence of that scrupulous general? Use the pruning-knife on that unfruitful tree.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Ců′ ċum ber, ċů′ po la, ċů′ ra cy, ċů′ ra tive, ċů′-ri *o*us, ċu′ ti ċle, du′ bi *o*us, dur′ a ble, flu′ en cy, fu′ ġi-tive, fu′ mi gate, fu′ ner al, fu′ ri *o*us, fu′ si ble, glu′ ti-nate, glu′ tin *o*us, hu′ mor ist, hu′ mor *o*us, hu′ mor some, ju′ bi lee, ju′ ve nile, lu′ ċra tive, lu′ di ċrous, lu′ mi n*o*us, lu′ na cy, lu′ na tiċ, lu′ tu lent, mu′ ci lage, mu′ ta ble, mu′ ti late, mu′ ti n*o*us, mu′ ti ny, mut u al (můt′ yu al), nu′ mer al, nu′ mer ate, nu′ mer *o*us, nu′ tri ment, nu′-tri tive, pů′ er ile, pů′ pil age, pu′ ri fy, pu′ ri tan, pu-ri ty, pu′ tre fy, spu′ ri *o*us, stu′ di *o*us, stu′ pe fy, su′ i-ċide, u ni corn (yů′ ni kârn), u′ ni form, u ni son (yu′ ne-sun), u′ ni ty, u′ ni vêrse, u su al (yů′ zu al), u su rer (yu′-zu rer), u su ry (yu′ zu re).

2. Ab lu tion (ab lū′ shun), a būs′ ive, ac cū′ sant, a-cū′ men, al lure′ ment, al lu sion (al lū′ zun), al lu′ sive, a muse′ ment, a mus′ ing, a mu′ sive, bi tu′ men, col lu′-sive, col lu sion (kol lū′ zun), com mun ion (kom mūn′-yun), con clu sion (kon klū′ zun), con clu′ sive, con du′-cive, con fu sion (kon fū′ zun), con tu sion (kon tū′ zun), de lu sion (de lū′ zun), de lu′ sive, dif fu sion (dif fū′ zun), dif fu′ sive, di lu′ tion, ef fu sion (ef fū′ zun), en dur′-ance, ex clu sion (eks klū′ zun), ex clū′ sive, il lu′ mine, il lu sion (il lū′ zun), il lu′ sive, in clu′ sive, in duce′ ment, in fu sion (in fū′ zun), in hu′ man, pe cul iar (pe kūl′ yar), pol lu′ tion, pro fu sion (pro fū′ zun), pur su′ ant, re fu′-sal, scor bu′ tic, se clu sion (se klū′ zun), so lu′ tion, suf-fu sion (suf fū′ zun), sul phu′ ric, tri bu′ nal.

3. Im ma ture′, im por tune′, in se cure′, op por tune′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ū.

4. Beau′ te ous, beau′ ti ful, beau′ ti fy, eu cha rist (yū′-ka rist), eu′ lo gist, eu′ lo gize, eu′ lo gy, eu′ pho ny, pleu′ ri sy, rheum′ a tism, am a teur′, re new′ al, suit′-a ble.

Dictation Exercises.

1. I saw a cucumber at the curacy. The juvenile fugitive is in the cupola. The cuticle of the hand is not very durable. Fumigate her room and buy a curative plant. Is that glutinous substance fusible? The success of that furious man is dubious. The curious humorist is noted for his fluency. I heard many humorous and ludicrous tales, during the jubilee. The want of nutriment in the ship caused mutiny and lunacy. Did the lunatic mutilate the book? The poems that were written during his pupilage, though numerous, were puerile. Do you question the purity of the puritan? Rum will stupefy and cause suicide. The studious lad refused to take spurious money. That luminous argument is in unison with my views. The usurer took more than his usual usury, for the use of that money.

2. Frequent ablution is conducive to health. The accusant, in

his allusion to the refusal of the accused, used abusive language. He has too much acumen to be deceived by such allurements. Innocent amusements are conducive to health. The illusions of his youth were amusing. We arrived at the conclusion that the confusion was the result of collusion. His essay for the diffusion of useful knowledge will long illumine the page of history. That inhuman act tried his endurance. That peculiar inducement is delusive. The tribunal met pursuant to adjournment.

3. Do not importune your friend to procure that immature fruit. If you feel insecure, my visit is opportune; for you can now leave your seclusion.

4. Did the beauteous lady eulogize my beautiful garden? The eulogist will prepare a suitable eulogy for the amateur. He has the rheumatism and the pleurisy.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blůn′der buss, bůf′fa lo, bůt′ter ċup, bůt′ter fly, but′ter milk, but′ter nut, but′ter y, ċul′pa ble, ċul′ti vāte, ċur′ren cy, ċus′to dy, ċut′ler y, drud*ġ*′er y, dul′ci mer, ful′mi nāte, glut′ton ous, glut′ton y, gun′ner y, gut′tur al, hum′ming-bird, just′i fy, lux u ry (lůk′shure), mul′ber ry, mul′ti form, mul′ti ple, mul′ti plex, mul′ti ply, mul′ti tůde, mum′mer y, mus′ċu lar, musk′mel on, nul′li fy, nul′li ty, nun′ner y, pub′li ċan, pul′ver ize, punct u al (půngkt′yu al), puńċt′u āte, pun′ġen cy, pun′ish ment, sċur′ril ous, sub′ju gāte, sub′se quent, sub′si dy, sub′stan tive, sub′sti tůte, sub′ter fůġe, suċ′ċo tash, suċ′ċu lence, suċ′ċu lent, suf′fo ċāte, sum′ma ry, sum′mer set, sumpt′u ous, sup′ple ment, sup′pli ant, sup′pli ċant, sup′pli ċāte, sup′pu rāte, sur′ro gāte, ul′cer āte, ul′ti māte, ut′ter ance.

2. A bůnd′ance, a bůnd′ant, aċ ċůs′tom, a sůn′der, *au*tum′nal, com pul sion (kom půl′shun), ċom pul′sive, ċon ċur′rence, ċon ċur′rent, con cus sion (kon kůsh′un), con junc tion (kon jůnk′shun), ċon junċt′ure, ċon struċ′tion,

con struct' ive, con sump' tion, con sump' tive, co nun' drum, con vul' sion, con vul' sive, de struc' tion, de struct' ive, dis cus' sion, ef ful' gence, ef ful' gent, e mul' gent, e mul' sion, en cum' ber, en cum' brance, e rup' tion, es cutch' eon, ex cul' pate, ex pul' sion, ex pul' sive, fore run' ner, il lus' trate, im pul' sion, im pul' sive.

3. In cŭl' cate, in cŭl' pate, in cŭm' bent, in cŭm' ber, in cum' brance, in dul' gence, in dul' gent, in jus' tice, in struc tion (in strŭk' shun), in struct' ive, in um' date, ob struc' tion, ob struct' ive, oc cur' rence, pe num' bra, per cus sion (per kŭsh' un), pre sump' tion, pre sump' tive, pro duc' tion, pro duc' tive, pro mul' gate, pro pul sion (pro pŭl' shun), re cum' bent, re cur' rence, re cur' rent, re duc' tion, re dun' dance, re dun' dant, re ful' gence, re ful' gent, re luc' tance, re luc' tant, re luc' tate, re pug' nance, re pug' nant, re pul' sion, re pul' sive, re vul' sion, ro tun' da, tri umph' al, tri umph' ant, un just' ly, un luck' y. In ter rupt', re con struct.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŭ.

4. Col' an der, com' fort er, com' fort less, com' pa ny, com' pass es, con' jur er, con' sta ble, cov' e nant, cov' er let, cov' et ous, gov' ern ment, hon' ey comb, hon' ey mŏon, some' bod y, som' er set, sov' er eign, won' der ful. Dis col' or, dis com' fit, en com' pass, re cov' er, un love' ly. Blood'-ves sel. Nour' ish ing, nour' ish ment.

Dictation Exercises.

1. If the gluttonous man understand gunnery, he will shoot a buffalo with his blunderbuss. A butterfly is on the buttercup. I saw some buttermilk and butternuts in the buttery. If he be culpable, take him into custody. It is drudgery to scour the cutlery. The music of the dulcimer is sweeter than those guttural sounds. A humming-bird is on the mulberry. The pupils at the nunnery are punctual. The publican will furnish a multitude of guests with suc-

cotash and muskmelons. The pungency of these scurrilous remarks moved the muscular teacher, on a subsequent day, to inflict punishment and subjugate the lad. If the supplement to the will be obtained by subterfuge, the surrogate will nullify it. If the supplicant assume a suppliant posture and supplicate aid, his utterance will be weak.

2. The fields give promise of autumnal abundance. Abundant crops accustom the people to excessive consumption. At this conjunction, the construction placed upon that compulsive measure would cause a convulsion, that would tear asunder the dearest ties. With your concurrence, we will hold the impulsive man and prevent the concussion. That conundrum will cause discussion. After the eruption of the volcano and the destruction of the city, the moon shone forth with its usual effulgence. I will exculpate the man and prevent his expulsion, for his escutcheon is without blot.

3. It is incumbent on the indulgent parent to inculcate good precepts and furnish good instruction. If, by injustice, he place an incumbrance on the estate, I will inculpate him. If you remove the obstruction, the river will inundate that productive land and destroy the productions. The occurrence is instructive. I will not be reluctant to vote for a reduction of that recumbent officer's redundant salary. At that moment, the refulgent beams of the morning sun played upon the rotunda. If you try to reconstruct the order of the march, you will interrupt the whole triumphal procession.

4. On that comfortless night, the lad bought the compasses, and a colander, comforter, and coverlet. The company sent a constable to arrest the covetous conjurer. The honeycomb is a wonderful specimen of skill. The sovereign is at the head of the government. We must either discomfit or encompass the enemy. Does that unlovely girl discolor her face? If you break a blood-vessel and take no nourishment, I fear that you will not recover.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

Bůll′-bâit ing, bůll′ e tin, bůsh′ i ness. bůtch′ er ly, butch′ er y. Cook′ er y, rook′ er y.

Dictation Exercises.

Did the butcherly butcher encourage bull-baiting at the butchery? Their cookery is bad. A woodbine encircles the rookery.

TRISYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound'a ry, ċoun'te nance, ċoun'ter feit, ċoun'ter mând, ċoun'ter pàne, ċoun'ter plot, ċoun'ter poiṡe, ċoun'ter sign, found'er y, mount'e bank. A ċous'tiċs, ċa rous'al, en ċoun'ter, es pous'al, ren'ċoun ter.

Alphabetic Equivalent of ou.

2. Fowl'ing-piėce, pow'der-horn, pow'der-mill. Allow'ance, a vow'al, em pow'er, en dow'ment.

Dictation Exercises.

1. What is the boundary of your State on the south? I was present at the esponsals and saw the blushes on her countenance. I had a rencounter with the mountebank, at the foundery. If you wish your counterplot to succeed, send a countermand to your men and order them to counterfeit a flight before they encounter the enemy. The officer at the carousal does not know the countersign.

2. I saw a powder-horn and fowling-piece at the powder-mill. If my father empower you to name the endowment for the school, remember my avowal and make due allowance.

TRISYLLABLES—OI (åĭ) IN OIL.

1 Bois'ter ous, loi'ter er, loi'ter ing, moi'e ty, poi'son ing. Adjoin'ing, a noint'er, a noint'ing, ap point'ment, a void'ance, a void'less, em broid'er, em broil'ing, en join'ment, re coil'ing, re joic'ing, re join'der, sub join'ing.

Alphabetic Equivalent of oi.

2. An noy'ance, em ploy'ment, en joy'ment. Loy'al ty, roy'al ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The conduct of the loiterer was boisterous. While loitering in an adjoining field, I saw a boy poisoning a dog. He was rejoicing

mûte, ůp, fůll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ḋh as sn ; ṫhis ; azure

because he had received an appointment and secured a moiety of his father's estate. The anointer was anointing the king. To secure an avoidance of the decree, the lawyer was subjoining a rejoinder to the document.

2. The employment will promote your enjoyment and remove your annoyance. Royalty is fond of loyalty.

III. Polysyllables.

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. A′mi a ble, fà′vor a ble, plà′ġi a riśm, plà′ġi a rist, va′ri a ble, va′ri e gàte.

2. A bàt′a ble, a grà′ri an, bar bà′ri an, ċal ċà′re ous, ċhi ċan′er y, ċom pla′cen cy, ċu ta′ne ous, ex tra′ne ous, gram ma′ri an, gre ga′ri ous, in ċa′pa ble, ir ra′di àte, li bra′ri an, ne fa′ri ous, pal la′di um, pre ċa′ri ous, re-ga′li a, seċ ta′ri an, spon ta′ne ous, ter ra′que ous, un-change′a ble, un fa′vor a ble, vi ċa′ri ous.

3. Ac cla ma tion (ak kla mà′shun), ad mi rà′tion, ad o ra′tion, ad u la′tion, ad van ta′ġeous, af fi da′vit, ag-gra va′tion, al ġe bra′iċ, al le ga′tion, al li ga′tor, ap-pa ra′tus, ap pli ċa′tion, ap pro ba′tion, as pi ra′tion, av o ċa′tion, bas ti na′do, ċal ċu la′tion, cel e bra′tion, cir ċum ja′cent, ċoġ i ta′tion, ċom bi na′tion, ċom mend-a′tion, ċom pi la′tion, ċom pli ċa′tion, ċon firm a′tion, ċon fla gra′tion, ċoń gre ga′tion, ċon ster na′tion, ċon-sum ma′tion, ċon tem pla′tion, ċon ver sa′tion, ċon vo-ċa′tion, ċul ti va′tion.

4. Dec la ma tion (dek la má′shun), deċ la rà′tion, def-a ma′tion, deg ra da′tion, dem on stra′tion, dep re da′-tion, des o la′tion, des pe ra′do, des pe ra′tion, det es-ta′tion, de vi a′tion, dis lo ċa′tion, dis si pa′tion, div i na′tion, ed u ċa′tion, em u la′tion, ex ċla′ma tion, ex peċ ta′tion, ex por ta′tion, fer men ta′tion, ġen er a′tion

grav i ta′ tion, hab i ta′ tion, ig no ra′ mus, il lus tra′ tion, im pôr ta′ tion, im pre ca′ tion, in cli na′ tion, in flam ma′ tion, in for ma′ tion, in spi ra′ tion, in sti ga′ tion, in ti ma′ tion, in un da′ tion, in vo ca′ tion.

5. Lam en ta tion (lam en tā′ shun), leġ is lā′ tion, lib er a′ tion, lit er a′ ti, me di a′ tion, med i ta′ tion, mod er a′ tion, mod u la′ tion, nav i ga′ tion, nom i na′ tion, nu mer a′ tion, ob li ga′ tion, oc cu pa′ tion, op er a′ tion, os ten ta′ tion, pal li a′ tion, phar i sa′ ic, prep a ra′ tion, pres er va′ tion, proc la ma′ tion, prof a na′ tion, prot es ta′ tion, prov o ca′ tion, pub li ca′ tion, punct u a′ tion, rec re a′ tion, ref or ma′ tion, ref u ta′ tion, reg u la′ tion, re lax a′ tion, rep u ta′ tion, res er va′ tion, res pi ra′ tion, res to ra′ tion, rev e la′ tion, sal u ta′ tion, sep a ra′ tion, sit u a′ tion, spec u la′ tion, stip u la′ tion, sup pli ca′ tion, sup pu ra′ tion, trib u la′ tion, tol er a′ tion, trep i da′ tion, un du la′ tion, val u a′ tion, va ri a′ tion, ven er a′ tion, vi o la′ tion.

6. A be ce dā′ ri an, ad min is trā′ tor ship, dis ci plin ā′ ri an, ex tem po ra′ ne ous, pre des ti na′ ri an, sex a ge na′ ri an. An ti trin i ta′ ri an, val e tu di na′ ri an.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Mary is not amiable, for her temper is variable. One who is guilty of plagiarism, or stealing from the writings of others, is called a plagiarist. If the light be favorable, variegate the paper with blue and white.

2. The writ is abatable. The agrarian was guilty of chicanery. If the barbarian subsist only on spontaneous productions, his living will be precarious. Sheep are gregarious animals. That extraneous matter is calcareous. The grammarian declares with complacency, that he has recovered from the cutaneous disease. The librarian was incapable of so nefarious an act. That sectarian is a vicarious agent. The earth is called terraqueous because it is composed of land and water.

3. Having gained the admiration of the congregation, he was

elected by acclamation. His adoration was sincere. The affidavit and allegation are false. That advantageous measure will secure their approbation. His adulation was an aggravation of the evil. You can easily determine the calculation by the application of an algebraic formula. His conversation, after the celebration of the marriage, awakened contemplation. His commendation of the compilation is a sufficient confirmation of its value. The conflagration caused much consternation in the convocation. A due cultivation of the head and the heart will lead to a glorious consummation.

4. Emulation and the expectation of a reward moved him to make a declamation. I rely on his declaration. Defamation and dissipation caused his degradation. Demonstrations of joy ill become the desperado, after his depredations have made my garden a desolation. If, in his desperation, you provoke his detestation, you will incur his imprecation. His deviation from the path caused the dislocation. Her invocations of the gods was to secure the power of divination. Your illustrations will provoke no exclamation of surprise from the ignoramus. Her education will surpass your expectations. The exportation of cotton and importation of silk may benefit the nation. He has no inclination for information. Her intimation enabled me to find your habitation.

5. Wicked legislation and regulations caused the lamentation of the people. The mediation of the literati secured his liberation. Meditation leads to moderation. He devotes to navigation all the time that his other occupations will permit. If you secure my nomination, you will place me under obligations. His pharisaic life and ostentation injure his reputation. Do not regard his protestation, if the operation will secure the preservation of the property. He urged the provocation in palliation of his profanation. In the preparation and publication of the proclamation, observe the rules of punctuation. Recreation and a relaxation of study will promote his reformation. Her respectful salutation and the value of her revelation secured her restoration to her friends. His wild speculations and destitute situation caused their separation. When I was in tribulation, God heard my supplications. If he encourage the violation of just stipulations and accept a false valuation of the goods, I can have no veneration for the man.

6. The abecedarian says that his teacher is a good disciplinarian. His speech was extemporaneous. The predestinarian is a sexagenarian. Will the valetudinarian accept the administratorship?

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. Ac′ces so ry, åc′cu ra cy, åc′ri mo ny, ăd′mi ra ble, ad′mi ral ty, ad′ver sa ry, ag′gran dize ment, agri cult ure (åg′ri kult yur), al′a bås ter, al′i mo ny, al′le go ry, am′a to ry, am′i ca ble, an′cil la ry, an′ti mony, an′ti qua ry, an′ti quà ted, ap′o plex y, ap′pli ca ble, cap′il la ry, cat′er pil lar, char′i ta ble, fash′ion a ble, glad′i à tor, hab′it a ble, jan′i za ry, Jan′u a ry, lam′ent a ble, lap′i da ry, mag′is tra cy, mar′riage a ble, mat′ri mo ny, max′il la ry, nav′i ga ble, pal′li a tive, pat′ri mo ny, plan′et a ry, prac′ti ca ble, sal′a man der, sal′u ta ry, sanct′u a ry, stat′u a ry, tab′er na cle, val′u a ble, van quish a ble (vång′kwish a bl).

2. A bån′don ment, a cåd′e my, a låc′ri ty, a mål′gam åte, a nal′o gous, a nal′o gy, a nal′y sis, a nath′e ma, a nat′o mize, a nat′o my, an tag′o nist, as par′agus, as sas′sin åte, åu dac′i ty, bår bar′i ty, be at′i fy, be at′i tude, bru tal′i ty, ca lam′i tous, ca lam′i ty, capac′i tate, ca pac′i ty, ca tas′tro phe, co ad′ju tant, coag′u late, col lat′er al, com par′a tive, com par′i son, com pat′i ble, con cat′e nate, con cav′i ty, con grat′ulate, con tam′i nate.

3. De cap′i tate, de clar′a tive, de prav′i ty, di ag′onal, di am′e ter, di lap′i date, dis par′age ment, dog mat′ic al, e jac′u late, e lab′o rate, e man′ci pate, embar′rass ment, em bas′sa dor, em phat′ic al, e rad′i cate, es tab′lish ment, e vac′u ate, e vac′u ant, e van′gel ism, e van′gel ist, e van′gel ize, e vap′o rate, ex ag′ger ate, ex an′i mate, ex trav′a gance, ex trav′a gant, fa nat′icism, fa tal′i ty, for mal′i ty, fru gal′i ty, gram mat′i cal, hi lar′i ty, hu man′i ty.

4. In åd′e quate, in fål′li ble, in fant′i cide, in fat′u-

åte, in flam′ma ble, in grat′i tûde, in hab′it ant, in tran′si tive, in val′i dåte, ir ras′ci ble, ir ra tion al (ir råsh′un al), i tal′i cize, le gal′i ty, lo ċal′i ty, lo quac′i ty, mag nan′i mous, men dac′i ty, mi raċ′u lous, mis an′thro py, mo nas′ti cism, mo ral′i ty, mor tal′i ty, ol faċ′to ry, o pac′i ty, o raċ′u lar, phi lan′thro pist, phi lan′thro py, plu ral′i ty, po lar′i ty, pre par′a tive, pre var′i cåte, pro ċras′ti nåte, ra pac′i ty, ras ċal′i ty, re al′i ty, re fraċt′o ry, re fran′gi ble, re gal′i ty, re tal′i åte, sa gac′i ty, som nam′bu lism, som nam′bu list, te nac′i ty, the at′riċ al, to baċ′ċo nist, ty ran′niċ al, u nan′i mous, un nat′u ral, ur ban′i ty, ve rac′i ty, ver naċ′u lar, vi vac′i ty, vo rac′i ty, vul gar′i ty.

5. De ċlåm′a to ry, de ċlår′a to ry, de fåm′a to ry, ex ċlam′a to ry, im aġ′in a ry, in hab′it a ble, pre par′a to ry.

6. Ben e fåċ′tor, ċo ri ån′der, dem o ċrât′iċ, dip lo mat′iċ, em blem at′iċ, mal e faċ′tor, man u fact ure (man yu fåkt′yur), math e mat′iċs, mem o ran′dum, mu ri at′iċ, sys tem at′iċ.

7. Bi o gråph′iċ al, ċar a vån′sa ry, ċor di ål′i ty, ċos mo graph′iċ al, ċrim i nal′i ty, e qui lat′er al, ġen e al′o ġy, ġen er al′i ty, ġe o graph′iċ al, hos pi tal′i ty, in ċom pat′i ble, lib er al′i ty, man u faċ′to ry, math e mat′iċ al, min er al′o ġy, per son al′i ty, per ti nac′i ty, pop u lar′i ty, prin ci pal′i ty, prod i gal′i ty, puñċt u al′i ty, pu sil lan′i mous, reg u lar′i ty, sat is faċ′to ry, seċ u lar′i ty, sen su al i ty (sen shu ål′i te), sim i lar′i ty, su per an′nu åte, top o graph′iċ al, ty po graph′iċ al, in de fat′i ga ble.

8. Ar is to ċrât′iċ, eċ ċle si ås′tiċ, en thu si ast′iċ, ċon ġe ni al′i ty, ċon viv i al′i ty, in stru men tal′i ty, ma te ri al′i ty, mu nic i pal′i ty, u ni ver sal′i ty. Im ma te ri al′i ty. in di vid u al′i ty, per pen diċ u lar′i ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. If you make an amicable arrangement with your adversary, he will be an admirable accessory to the felony. The accuracy of his statement does not excuse his acrimony. His ideas of agriculture are antiquated. He wishes to secure the magistracy for his own aggrandizement. That amatory poem is an allegory. The antiquary has a valuable alabaster vase. That janizary is a gladiator, or prize-fighter. That fashionable tabernacle is now habitable. It is a lamentable fact, that the charitable lapidary has an attack of apoplexy. The river is navigable. In January, when she is marriageable, she will enjoy her patrimony. Is the foe at the sanctuary vanquishable?

2. After the abandonment of the academy, he labored with alacrity. Solve the problem by analysis. The anatomist has prepared a Manual of Anatomy. If he take my asparagus, I will punish his audacity. His barbarity, or brutality, caused this catastrophe. His want of capacity led to this calamitous treaty. Acid will coagulate or thicken milk. He enjoys comparative ease. That comparison is not compatible with justice. Congratulate your friend on his success. Vice contaminates character.

3. Decapitate is to cut off the head. The tenor of his letter is declarative of his depravity. In his embarrassment, he could not tell the meaning of diameter. Will they evacuate the fort and dilapidate the walls? To practice frugality is no disparagement to an embassador. The evangelist will elaborate that dogmatical sermon. Emancipate the serf. The sentence is emphatical and grammatical. That extravagant speech will not eradicate errors. Avoid formality and fanaticism. His humanity led him to exaggerate the sufferings of the poor.

4. If his salary be inadequate to his support, the church, if not unanimous, will increase it by a plurality of votes. He is noted for his rapacity and ingratitude. The printer will italicize that intransitive verb. If you question the legality of the marriage or try to invalidate it, she will commit infanticide. No one is infallible. Flax is inflammable. That dog is noted for his sagacity and voracity. Do not let misanthropy, or hatred of mankind, move you to infatuate the young and cause him to pursue that erratic course. His loquacity and mendacity are disgusting. That refractory servant is noted for his rascality, vulgarity, and rapacity. If he procrastinate, prevaricate, and retaliate, I shall question his morality. That law is unnatural and tyrannical. The tobacconist is a som-

nambulist. The inhabitants of that locality often speak of the urbanity and veracity of that magnanimous philanthropist.

5. His speech was declamatory. This letter is declaratory of your father's wishes. His trouble is imaginary. His words are defamatory, or false and injurious. That island is not inhabitable. Attend to your preparatory studies.

6. My benefactor is a democratic leader and a diplomatic agent. The malefactor stole coriander seed. If you manufacture those goods, keep a memorandum of them. Mathematics should be pursued in a systematic manner.

7. The popularity of the biographical, geographical, and mathematical works is satisfactory to the publishers. Without questioning my criminality, they received me with cordiality at the caravansary. Though the generality of mankind commend liberality, they condemn prodigality. If his manufactory were burned, his punctuality, regularity, and pertinacity would enable him to rebuild it. If our host indulge in personalities, he will violate the rules of hospitality. Vice and virtue are incompatible. His sensuality has made him pusillanimous. There is a typographical error in that topographical work. That indefatigable student will study mineralogy.

8. The aristocratic ecclesiastic addressed the people of that municipality in enthusiastic strains. I enjoy conviviality. I question the perpendicularity of that post. The universality of that law is not doubted. The immateriality of the spirit is not understood.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Ab brè′ vi *ate*, ab stè′ mi *ous*, a ċ′ ri al, al lè′ vi *ate*, a me′ na ble, an te′ ri or, ċ*ha* me′ le on, ċol le′ ġi an, ċol-le′ ġi *ate*, ċo me′ di an, ċon ġe′ ni al, con ven ient ly (kon-vèn′ yent le), ċri te′ ri on, e the′ re al, ex pe′ di ent, ex-pe′ ri ence, ex te′ ri or, fu ne′ re al, im pe′ ri al, im pe′-ri *ous*, in e′ bri *ate*, in fe′ ri or, in gre′ di ent, in te′ ri or, ma te′ ri al, mys te′ ri *ous*, o be′ di ence, o be′ di ent, ob-se′ qui *ous*, si de′ re al, su pe′ ri or, tra ġe′ di an, vice ġe′-ren cy.

2. In ċo hèr′ ence, in ċo hèr′ ent, in con ven ient (in-kon vèn′ vent), in sin cere′ ly, in ter fer′ ence, pan a ce′ a,

sa*c̀* ri le′ *ġi*ous, spẽrm a ce′ ti. Del e te′ ri *o*us, ho mo *ġe*′ ne al, im ma te′ ri al, in ter me′ di at*e*, ma*ġ* is te′ ri al, min is te′ ri al, pres by te′ ri an, pri mo *ġe*′ ni al, un *c̀*on *ġe*′ ni al, ir re me′ di a bl*e*, ep i *c̀*u re′ an, en cy *c̀*lo pe′ di a, bet e ro *ġe*′ ne *o*us.

Alphabetic Equivalents of *c̀*.

3. Con ceal′ a bl*e*, *c̀*on *ġ*eal′ a bl*e*, im peach′ a bl*e*, un rea′ *ṡ*on a bl*e*, un sea′ *ṡ*on a bl*e*, in *c̀*on ceal′ a bl*e*, in *c̀*on*ġ*eal′ a bl*e*, in de fea′ *ṡ*i bl*e*, un im peach′ a bl*e*. A gree′ a bl*e*, re deem′ a bl*e*, dis a gree′ ment, dis a gree′ a bl*e*, ir re deem′ a bl*e*. Con ceit′ ed ly, *c̀*on ceiv′ a bl*e*, re ceiv′ a bl*e*, re triev′ a bl*e*, in *c̀*on ceiv′ a bl*e*, ir re triev′ a bl*e*, ir re triev′ a bly.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Since the collegian is amenable to the college laws, he may deem it expedient to abbreviate his essay. Hear the aërial songsters. That obedient and abstemious son will alleviate the care of the inebriate's wife. That imperious manner is not congenial to the comedian. Anterior to that event, my limited experience had led me to take the exterior as a criterion of character. That tragedian has few superiors. The ingredients were prepared from materials found in the interior of the country. That obsequious man secured the vicegerency in a mysterious way.

2. Owing to its incoherence, that lecture will not prove deleterious. If it be inconvenient, we will not require your interference. That sacrilegious Presbyterian used the ministerial fund for magisterial purposes. It is immaterial whether they buy tallow or spermaceti. A clay soil is uncongenial to that plant. The epicurean's trouble is irremediable. Much may be learned from an encyclopedia. That heterogeneous mixture was called a panacea, or remedy for all diseases.

3. Is his property concealable, or inconcealable? Water is congealable. At this unseasonable hour, it is unreasonable to visit our friend. His conduct is unimpeachable, and his title indefeasible. What could cause the disagreement between those agreeable people is inconceivable. Time once past is irredeemable. His credit is irretrievably lost.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Cĕl′e brà ted, cĕl′i ba cy, cĕm′e ter y, cĕr′e mo ny, ċred′it a ble, del′i ċa cy, del′i ċate ly, des′pi ċa ble, des′ul to ry, ef″fi ċa cy, el′i ġi ble, em′is sa ry, en′vi a ble, ep′i ċu rišm, ep′i ċu rize, ep′i cy ċle, ep′i lep sy, eq ui ta ble (ĕk′we ta bl), es′ti ma ble, est′u a ry, ex′cel len cy, ex′ċre to ry, ex′e ċra ble, ex′em pla ry, ex′i ġen cy, ex′o ra ble, ex′pli ċa ble, Feb′ru a ry, ješ′u it išm, leg is la tor (lĕd′jis là tur), leg is lat ure (lĕd′jis lăt yur), mem′o ra ble, men′di can cy.

2. Nĕċ′es sa ry, nĕċ′ro man cy, pĕn′e tra ble, pĕn′e trà tive, per′emp to ry, per′ish a ble, preb′end a ry, pred′a to ry, pref″a to ry, pref″er a ble, pres′by ter y, preš′i den cy, rep′er to ry, rep′u ta ble, rev′o ċa ble, seċ′ond a ry, sed′en ta ry, sem′i na ry, sep′a ra ble, speċ′ů la tive, speċ′u là tor, tem′per a ment, tem′per a tůre, tem′po ra ry, ter′ri to ry, test′i mo ny, veġ′e ta ble, ven′er a ble.

3. Aċ cĕl′er àte, aċ cĕpt′a ble, aċ cĕss′i ble, an ġĕl′iċ al, ap pel′la tive, as cend′en cy, as per′i ty, as sev′er àte, at ten′u àte, âus ter′i ty, âu then′tiċ àte, be el′ze bub, be nef′i cence, be nef″i cent, be nev′o lence, be nev′o lent, bi en′ni al, ce leb′ri ty, ce ler′i ty, ċhi mer′iċ al, ċom mend′a ble, ċom mem′o ràte, ċom men′su ràte, ċom pet′i tor, ċom plex′i ty, ċom press′i ble, ċon fed′er àte, ċon seċ′u tive, ċon tem′pla tive, ċon tempt′i ble, ċon tempt′u ous, ċon vent′i ċle, ċon vex′i ty, de ċrep′it ůde, de ġen′er ate, de leċt′a ble, de pend′en cy, de test′a ble, dex ter′i ty, di reċt′o ry, dis pen′sa ry, do mes′ti ċàte.

4. Ef fĕċt′u al, ef fĕm′i nàte, e lĕċt′or al, e lĕċ′tri ty, em bel′lish ment, em bez′zle ment, e ques′tri an, ex eċ′u tive, ex eċ′u tor, ex eċ′u trix, ex em′pli fy, ex peċ′to ràte, ex per′i ment, ex tem′po re, ex ten′u àte, ex trem′i ty,

fi del′i ty, he ret′i ċal, i den′ti ċal, i den′ti fy, im men′si ty, im ped′i ment, im pen′i tent, im pet′u *ous*, im-press′i ble, in ċred′i ble, in ċred′u lous, in def′i nite, in-del′i ċate, in dem′ni fy, in ġen′u *ous*, in her′it ance, in teg′ri ty, in teg′u ment, in tel′li ġence, in tel′li ġent, in tem′per ance, in tem′per ate, in ten′a ble, in ter′ro gàte, in vest′i gàte, in vet′er ate, ir reś′o lûte.

5. Lon ġĕv′i ty, ma lĕv′o lence, ma lĕv′o lent, mil-len′ni um, ne ces′si tàte, ne ces′si tous, ne ces′si ty, non-en′ti ty, nu mer′iċ al, ob strep′er *ous*, pa ren′the sis, pe-des′tri an, per cep′ti ble, per en′ni al, per pet′u al, per-plex′i ty, po et′iċ al, pos ter′i ty, pre ṡent′a ble, pre-ṡen′ti ment, pro ġen′i tor, pro pen′si ty, pro phet′iċ al, pros per′i ty, re cep′ta ċle, re feċ′to ry, re ġen′er ate, re-speċt′a ble, re speċt′ive ly, se ren′i ty, se ver′i ty, sin-cer′i ty, so lem′ni ty, su prem′a cy, sus cep′ti ble, sym met′ri ċal, syn eċ′do ċhe, te mer′i ty, tem pest′u *ous*, ter-res′tri al, trî en′ni al, un ġen′er *ous*.

6. Com mĕm′o ra tive, ċo tĕm′po ra ry, de ġĕn er a cy, ef fem′i na cy, ex tem′po ra ry, he red′i ta ry, in cen′di-a ry, in es′ti ma ble, in her′it a ble, in vet′er a cy, ir rev′-o ċa ble, sti pend′i a ry, un en′vi a ble, un nec′es sa ry.

7. Aċ a dĕm′ic, aċ ci dĕnt′al, ac qui es cence (ak kwe-ĕs′sens), aċ qui es′cent, ad o les′cence, ad o les′cent, al-i ment′al, al pha bet′iċ, /ap o pleċ′tiċ, ap pre hen′sive, at mos pher′iċ, cir ċum speċ′tion, cir ċum speċt′ive, cir-ċum ven′tion, ċo a les′cence, ċom pre hen′sion, ċom pre-hen′sive, ċom pli ment′al, ċon ti nent′al, ċon va les′cence, ċon va les′cent, det ri ment′al, ef fer ves′cent, ef flo res′-cence, el e ment′al, en er ġet′iċ, ep i dem′iċ, ep i lep′tiċ, ev a nes′cent, fun da ment′al.

8. In at ten tion (in at tĕn′shun), in at tĕn′tive, in ci-dent′al, in de pend′ence, in de pend′ent, in flu en′za,

in nu en′ do, in of fen′ sive, in stru ment′ al, in ter ces′ sor, in ter reg′ num, man i fes′ to, mon u ment′ al, om ni pres′ence, om ni pres′ ent, o ri ent′ al, pred e ces′ sor, reg i ment′ al, rep re hen′ sive, ret ro spec′ tion, ret ro spect′ ive, sac ra ment′ al, sen ti ment′ al, sup ple ment′ al, sym pathet′ ic, un af fect′ ed, un ex pect′ ed, un suc cess′ ful.

9. Ac a dĕm′ ic al, al pha bĕt′ ic al, ar gu mĕnt′ a tive, as a fet′ i da, ċat e ċhet′ ic al, di a met′ ric al, di a met′ ric al ly, el e ment′ a ry, e van ġel′ i ċal, ex e ġet′ ic al, ġe o met′ ric al, in ċom press′ i ble, in di ġest′ i ble, in dis pen′ sa ble, in ef fect′ u al, ir re press′ i ble, rep re hen′ si ble, rep re sent′ a tive, sup ple ment′ a ry, sym pa thet′ ic al, un ac cept′ a ble, un re gen′ er ate. A man u en′ sis, a polo ġet′ ic, ex per i ment′ al.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That estimable youth, who is so exemplary in his life, is justly celebrated for his efficacy in an exigency. A man who is given to epicurism generally prefers celibacy. The ceremony at the cemetery was credible to those present. In a desultory conversation, the legislator said that his friend, though eligible to that office, and sustaining an enviable reputation, is restrained by his delicacy. That despicable emissary, who is employed on that execrable business, ridicules epilepsy. The decision of that equitable judge with regard to mendicancy is not explicable by the usual rules of law. His excellency the governor wrote his memorable letter to the legislature in February.

2. It is necessary that the teacher at the seminary be peremptory. The prebendary, in his prefatory remarks, declared necromancy merely speculative. Though her character be not reputable, she is penetrable to kind entreaties. The predatory party destroyed all vegetables and other perishable property. That speculator is a sedentary man. If the decree be revocable, his testimony will be valuable. The presbytery will elect that venerable man to the presidency.

3. The celebrity you acquired from the celerity of your movements will accelerate the march of your competitor. If that delectable mountain be accessible, an invitation to visit it will be

acceptable. Man is the appellative, or common name, of the whole human race. If he gain the ascendency in the conventicle, or secret assembly, his asperity and austerity will disgust his confederates. Beneficent means doing good; benevolent, merely having a desire to do good; but both are commendable terms. His biennial fast, for two consecutive days, is designed to commemorate the sufferings and virtue of his father. The degenerate and detestable directory did not manage the affair with dexterity. That contemplative old man, in his decrepitude and dependency, finds nothing in this life commensurate with his desires.

4. Effectual means were taken to secure the electoral vote for that irresolute, intemperate, and effeminate candidate. It is incredible that that impetuous speech, with its many embellishments, was delivered extempore. Were the executor and executrix guilty of embezzlement? The equestrian statue of the executive will electrify the spectators. His fidelity as a minister, and his integrity in business, exemplify the value of his precepts. After the impediments were removed, that incredulous teacher deferred making the experiment for an indefinite time. If that ingenuous man lose his inheritance, he will request you, in his extremity, to investigate his affairs. If you interrogate that intelligent lad, and he confess that he used an indelicate expression, his frankness will extenuate his offense. That inveterate drinker, who has suffered so much from intemperance, is impenitent.

5. The progenitor of that family and his posterity were noted for their longevity. His malevolence is perceptible. Millennium means a thousand years. If the obstreperous pedestrian have the temerity to disturb our triennial solemnities, he will necessitate us to resort to severity. His necessitous friends are the cause of that ungenerous man's perplexity. To his poetical, susceptible, and regenerate heart, the beauties of nature are a source of perennial or perpetual cheerfulness and serenity. The grave is the receptacle of the dead. On that tempestuous night, I took my supper at a refectory. I do not question the supremacy of Congress in making war and peace. Death ends terrestrial scenes. His sincerity does not excuse his severity.

6. That commemorative act is unnecessary. A cotemporary writer speaks of that poet's effeminacy, and the degeneracy of the people. That song was extemporary. Do not deprive your stipendiary of his inheritable estate and inestimable rights. Those incendiary remarks, his hereditary pride, and the inveteracy of his hate, have rendered that man's character unenviable.

7. If that energetic boy, in his adolescence, receive academic

honors, I am apprehensive that they will prove detrimental. That plant is alimental. His convalescence, after suffering from an epileptic attack, an apoplectic fit, and an epidemic, was not accidental. If I secure your acquiescence, my circumspection will enable me to avoid his circumvention. He uses many complimental phrases. Glory is evanescent. His faults were not fundamental, nor detrimental to his business.

8. The inattention of my predecessor was instrumental in rendering him unsuccessful. The inattentive youth did not understand your incidental remark. Can you read that oriental and monumental inscription? Though independent, that lady is inoffensive and unaffected. During the interregnum, or time in which the throne was vacant, the regent encouraged regimental display, and sanctioned retrospective laws. Christ is our intercessor with the omnipresent Jehovah. That unexpected and sentimental appeal will move her sympathetic heart.

9. In that elementary and catechetical book, which is designed for academical classes, the subjects are arranged in alphabetical order. That representative employed an amanuensis to copy the supplementary part of his argumentative speech. If that remedy be ineffectual, asafetida will be indispensable. The evangelical preacher is diametrically opposed to that reprehensible measure. Is that exegetical or explanatory remark designed to be apologetic? The rebellion was irrepressible. Experimental knowledge is not unacceptable to unregenerate persons.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Fĕr′til*i*zer, mĕr′ce*n*ary, mĕr′ci*f*ul ly, mĕr′ci*less* ly, per′ma*n*en cy, per′me a ble, per′pe trà tor, per′se cu tor. per′son al ly, per′son a tor, serv′*ice* a ble, term′in a ble.

2. Ad vĕrs′i ty, ad vĕr′tĭs*e* ment, al tĕrn′at*e* ly, al tern′a tiv*e*, con cern′ed ly, con term′in *ous*, con vert′i bl*e*, de serv′ed ly, de term′in ate, di ver′si fy, di ver′si ty, e mer′gen cy, e ter′ni ty, ex ter′min ate, fra ter′nal ly, fra ter′ni ty, im per′fect ly, im per′ma nenc*e*, im per′ti nenc*e*, im per′ti nent, im per′son al, im per′vi *ous*, pre serv′a tiv*e*, pro verb′i al, sub serv′i ent, su per′flu *ous*, su per′la tiv*e*, un cer′t*ain* ty, u ni ver′sal.

3. Con sĕrv′a to ry, de tĕrm′in a ble, de tĕrm′in ate ly im per′me a ble, im per′vi ous ness, in term′in a ble, in-term′in a bly, pre serv′a to ry, pro verb′i al ism, sub-serv′i en cy. An ni vers′a ry, u ni ver′sal ism, u ni ver′-sal ist, u ni ver′si ty, un re serv′ed ly, un re serv′ed ness.

Alphabetic Equivalent of ĕ.

4. Bur′den some ness, ĕur′so ri ly, mur′der ous ly, pur′ga to ry. Ab surd′i ty, re turn′a ble. Tac i turn′i ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That fertilizer will be serviceable in the garden. He depends on mercenary troops for the permanency of his rule. Is that leather permeable to water? The perpetrator of that deed mercifully spared my child. Personally, I will not object if the personator of that persecutor be beaten mercilessly.

2. He concernedly declared that, in his adversity, he could not pay for an advertisement. In an emergency, they would watch alternately. Owing to the proverbial impertinence of the fraternity who were conterminous with the estate, and having no other alternative, the prince determined to exterminate them, and seize their convertible property. She is deservedly noted for her superlative beauty. He is subservient to my views. He understood grammar so imperfectly that, in his uncertainty, he did not know an impersonal verb. Diversify the colors of the robe. A universal preservative would not be superfluous.

3. The plants are in the conservatory. The question is determinable. They fought determinately. India-rubber is impermeable to water. The imperviousness of the fŏrest, and the unreservedness of the commander, caused their subserviency to his will. During the anniversary week, they unreservedly condemned universalism, and expelled a universalist from the university.

4. He spoke cursorily of the burdensomeness of the tax. They fought murderously. The writ is returnable to-morrow. The preacher enjoined taciturnity on the subject of purgatory, though he questions its absurdity.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Ad vīṡ′a ble, ad vī′so ry, an nī′hi lāte, anx i e ty (ang zī′ e te), as sign′ a ble, de ṡīr′ a ble, de spīṡ′ a ble, e brī′ e ty, im pī′ e ty, in ċlī′ na ble, in quī′ e tūde, in vī′o-late, pro prī′ e tor, pro prī′ e ty, re lī′ a ble, re spīr′ a ble, sa tī′ e ty, so brī′ e ty, so cī′ e ty, un sight′ li ness, un sīz′-a ble, va rī′ e ty. Ad ver tīṡ′ er, im po lite′ ness, su per-vī′ṡor, un de cid′ed. Con tra rī′ e ty, no to rī′ e ty, reċ-on cil′ a ble, un de sign′ ed ly, un de ṡīr′ a ble.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The act to promote sobriety, and to prevent ebriety, is both advisable and desirable. There is no assignable reason for his anxiety with regard to that advisory letter. No human power can annihilate matter. The proprietor undesignedly caused your inquietude. His unsightliness, impoliteness, and impiety make the advertiser despisable. His mind is inclinable to truth. Society consider the supervisor reliable, for inviolate truth and propriety of conduct are dear to him. Variety in food often leads to satiety. Is that air respirable? Though undecided, the difference between the parties is reconcilable. A contrariety of opinions with regard to the notoriety of that crime is undesirable.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. Dĭf′fi ċul ty, dĭg′ni ta ry, dĭl′a to ry, dĭs′pu ta ble, dig′u ra tive, ig′no min y, im′i ta ble, im′i tā tive, im′i-tā tor, in′ti ma cy, in′tri ċa cy, in′ven to ry, lit′er a ry, lit′er a tūre, mil′i ta ry, mil′li ner y, mis′cel la ny, miṡ′-er a ble, pit′i a ble, trib′u ta ry.

2. A bĭl′i ty, aċ ċlĭv′i ty, a ċĭd′i ty, aċt ĭv′i ty, ad mĭn′-is ter, ad mis′si ble, af fin′i ty, a ġil′i ty, am big′u ous, am phib′i ous, an tic′i pāte, an tiq ni ty (an tĭk′we te), an tith′e sis, a rith′me tiċ, ar tiċ′u lāte, ar tit′i cer, ar til′-le ry, as sim′i lāte, a vid′i ty, bel lig′er ent, be nig′ni ty,

ċa pit′ u lâte, ċap tiv′ i ty, ċar niv′ o rous, cen til′ o quy, cen trif′ u gal, cen trip′ e tal, cer tif′ i cate, ci vil′ i ty, ċo in′-ci dence, ċom mis′er âte, ċon sid′er âte, ċon sist′en cy, ċon-spiċ′ u ous, ċon spir′ a cy, ċon tig′ u ous, ċon tin′ġen cy, ċon tin′ u al, ċon tin′ u ance, ċon viv′ i al, ċu pid′ i ty.

3. De bil′ i tâte, de bil′ i ty, de ċliv′ i ty, de fin′ i tive, de ist′ iċ al, de lib′ er âte, de lin′ e âte, de liñ′ quen cy, de-lir′ i ous, de lir′ i um, de liv′ er ance, de liv′ er er, de liv′-er y, de riv′ a tive, di min′ u tive, dis ċrim′ i nâte, dis trib′-u tive, di vin′ i ty, di viš′ i ble, do cil′ i ty, duċ til′ i ty, du-plic′ i ty, el lip′ tiċ al, e pis′ ċo pal, e pit′ o me, e pit′ o mize, e quiv′ a lent (e kwiv′ a lent), e quiv′ o ċal, e quiv′ o ċâte, fa cil′ i tâte, fa cil′ i ty, fas tid′ i ous, fe lic′ i tâte, fe lic′ i ty, fer til′ i ty, fes tiv′ i ty, flu id′ i ty, fri ġid′ i ty, fu til′ i ty.

4. Gen til′ i ty, ġes tiċ′ u lâte, ha bil′ i ment, ha bit′ u al, ha bit′ u âte, hos til′ i ty, hu mid′ i ty, hu mil′ i ty, im priš′-on ment, in cip′ i ent, in diġ′ e nous, in dig′ ni ty, in fin′ i-tive, in fin′ i tude, in fin′ i ty, in im′ i ċal, in iq ui tous (in-ik′ we tus), in iq′ ui ty, in quiš′ i tive, in sid′ i ous, in sin′-u âte, in tim′ i dâte, in vid′ i ous, in vig′ or âte, in vin′ ci-ble, i tin′ er ant, i tin′ er âte, ju rid′ iċ al, le ġit′ i mâte, mag nif′ i cent, ma lig′ ni ty, me dic′ i nal, me rid′ i an, mu nic′ i pal, mu nif′ i cent, na tiv′ i ty, no bil′ i ty.

5. Ob liq ui ty (ob lik′ we te), ob lit′ er âte, ob liv′ i on, om nip′ o tence, om nip′ o tent, om niv′ o rous, o riġ′ i nal, o riġ′ i nâte, par tic′ i pant, par tic′ i pâte, per cip′ i ent, per fid′ i ous, pe riph′ e ry, per spiċ′ u ous, po lit′ iċ al, pon-tif′ i ċal, pon tif′ i ċate, pre cip′ i tant, pre cip′ i tâte, pre-cip′ i tous, pre dic′ a ment, pro lix′ i ty, pro mis′ ċu ous, prox im′ i ty, pub lic′ i ty, ra pid′ i ty, re cip′ ro ċal, re-cip′ ro ċâte, re cip′ i ent, re friġ′ er ant, re friġ′ er âte, re-it′ er âte, re liñ′ quish ment, re šid′ u al, re šist′ a ble, re-trib′ u tive, ri diċ′ u lous, ri ġid′ i ty, rus tic′ i ty.

6. Sa ṫir′iċ al, sċur ril′i ty, ser vil′i ty, sig nif″i ċance, sig nif″i ċant, si mil′i tude, sim plic′i ty, so lic′i tor, so·lic′it ous, so lic′i tude, so lid′i ty, so lil′o quy, so phist′·iċ al, sta bil′i ty, sta tist′iċ al, ste ril′i ty, stu pid′i ty, sub lim′i ty, ti mid′i ty, tran quil′li ty, u til′i ty, ven tril″ o quism, ven tril′o quist, vi cin′i ty, vi cis′si tude, vo cif″·er ous.

7. Con sid′er a ble, de lib′er a tive, dis ċrim′i na tive, e pis′ċo pa cy, e pis′to la ry, in dis′pu ta ble, in im′i ta·ble, le ġit′i ma cy, pre cip′i tan cy, pre lim′i na ry, un in″·ter est ing.

8. Be a ṫif″iċ, ben e dic tion (ben e dik′shun), ċal o rif″·iċ, ċal vin ist′iċ, ċon tra diċ′tion, hyp o ċrit′iċ, in au spi·cious (in â spish′us), in ter diċ′tion, in ter mis sion (in ter·mish′un), in ter mit′tent, ir re lig ion (ir re lij′jun), ju·ris diċ′tion, mal e diċ′tion, pyr a mid′iċ, reċ og ni′tion, rem i nis′cence, sci en tif″iċ, su dor if″iċ, su per fi cial (su·per fish′al), un for giv′ing.

9. Af fa bil′i ty, ċa pa bil′i ty, ċon san guin′i ty, ċon·tra diċt′o ry, ċred i bil′i ty, du ra bil′i ty, eċ cen tric′i ty, e leċ tric′i ty, e qua nim′i ty, er y sip′e las, fal li bil′i ty, fe*a* si bil′i ty, flex i bil′i ty, ig no min′i ous, im be cil′i ty, in ċon sid′er ate, in ċon sist′en cy, in dis ċrim′i nate, in di·vid′u al, in di vis i ble, in sig nif″i ċance, in sig nif″i ċant, in si pid′i ty, in tre pid′i ty, ir re sist′i ble, mag na nim′i·ty, mul ti plic′i ty, mu ta bil′i ty, o dor if″er ous, per pen·diċ′u lar, plâu si bil′i ty, pos si bil′i ty, prob a bil′i ty, reċ ti lin′e al, sen si bil′i ty, sol u bil′i ty, u na nim′i ty, un ċon di′tion al, val e diċ′to ry, ver sa til′i ty, vis i bil′i·ty, vol a til′i ty. In ċon sid′er a ble, in ċon sid′er ate ly.

10. Aċ ċount a bil′i ty, ap pli ċa bil′i ty, ċom pat i bil″·i ty, ċom press i bil′i ty, di vis i bil′i ty, el i ġi bil′i ty, ġen er al is′si mo, pen e tra bil′i ty, praċ ti ċa bil′i ty,

pu sil la nim′ i ty, re speċt a bil′ i ty, re spon si bil′ i ty, sar·sa pa ril′ la, sus cep ti bil′ i ty.

11. Im pen e tra bĭl′ i ty, im per cep ti bĭl′ i ty, im praċ·ti ċa bil′ i ty, in ċom bus ti bil′ i ty, in ċom pat i bil′ i ty, in ċom press i bil′ i ty, in de struċ ti bil′ i ty, in di viṡ i bil′·i̇ty, in el i ġi bil′ i ty, ir re ṡist i bil′ i ty. In ċom mu ni·ca bil′ i ty, in ċom pre hen si bil′ i ty, un in tel li ġi bil′ i ty.

Alphabetic Equivalent of i.

12. Dys′ en ter y, dis syl′ la ble, em pyr′ e al, po lyg′ a·my, tris yl′ la ble, an a lyt′ iċ, an a lyt′ iċ al, met a phyṡ′·iċs, met a phyṡ′ iċ al, mon o syl′ la ble, pan e ġyr′ iċ, hi e·ro glyph′ iċ.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The literary dignitary has great difficulty in conquering his dilatory habits. That intimacy with vice leads to ignominy, is not disputable. That imitator found many figurative expressions in my miscellany. Since man is an imitative being, he should follow the Saviour in all his imitable conduct. The intricacy of that miser·able man's affairs, and his pitiable conduct render it difficult to take an inventory of his property. That military chief encouraged literature. The province was tributary to Rome.

2. His civility, benignity, ability, and activity in a contingency, render the general conspicuous. After the belligerent king had ranged his artillery on a gentle acclivity, he summoned the city to capitulate. His ambiguous excuse is not admissible. Do you notice the affinity of those articulate sounds? The artificer's agility enabled him to anticipate my movement. Crocodiles are amphibi·ous and carnivorous animals. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. His continual avidity for food, the restraint his captivity placed upon his convivial habits, and his cu·pidity, which was tempted by property contiguous to his estate, led the prince to become a conspicuous member of the conspiracy.

3. If fever debilitate that diminutive man's system, and produce delirium, I will excuse his delinquency. If that deistical writer de·liberate, he will understand that definitive sentence. Will he de·lineate the duplicity of that fastidious lady? There was a divinity that moved our deliverer to come to our deliverance. Can he dis·

criminate primitive from derivative words? That elliptical phrase is equivocal. Docility and ductility are not equivalent words. An epitome of that book would facilitate his study. The festivity will felicitate your friend. The frigidity of the corpse proves the futility of trying to revive it.

4. To gesticulate in the street is not a mark of gentility. Habiliments of sorrow do not always indicate humility. Though the iniquitous municipal officers, during our imprisonment, attempted to intimidate our counselor, and habituate us to indignities, they found us invincible. Those indigenous plants are not injured by the humidity of the air. During the incipient stage of hostility, the insidious king tried to insinuate himself into the good graces of the nobility. That inquisitive itinerant should know that invidious comparisons are inimical to friendship. I trust that the judge, who is attending to his legitimate judicial business in that magnificent hall, is unmoved by malignity. My munificent patron will visit the place of his nativity.

5. That perfidious political act proves his moral obliquity. Oblivion alone can obliterate his reproach. The Being that can originate worlds must be omnipotent. I participate in your sorrow. Notwithstanding the prolixity of his promiscuous remarks, their meaning is perspicuous. His precipitous relinquishment of the pontifical robes, the publicity of his offense, the rapidity of his retreat, and his rusticity placed the bishop in a ridiculous predicament.

6. The satirical letter is free from scurrility. His servility is significant. The poet, in his soliloquy, speaks of the vicissitudes of life, and his similitude to his brother. The solidity of the wall insures its stability. The statistical reports show the sterility of the soil in that vicinity. The solicitor is solicitous to conceal the simplicity of his client. The timidity and stupidity of the king insure tranquillity. The ventriloquist's vociferous argument on the utility of ventriloquism was sophistical.

7. That that deliberate assembly used considerable discriminative ability at the preliminary meeting is indisputable. That epistolary communication concerning the episcopacy is uninteresting. Owing to his inimitable tact, and the precipitancy of his friends, the legitimacy of the measure was not called in question.

8. The Calvinistic divine questioned the jurisdiction of the pope, and regarded neither his benediction nor interdiction. A scientific man said that the calorific or heating rays of the sun often act as a sudorific. After an intermission of an hour, the time will be inauspicious. Your recognition of the child awakens many a remi-

niscence. That scholar is superficial. The hypocritic and the irreligious were included in his unforgiving malediction.

9. The testimony is contradictory with regard to his capability, affability, credibility, and consanguinity. The president's want of equanimity, and his eccentricity, inconsistency, insignificance, and imbecility will prevent the durability of the club. Much electricity is in the air. That individual has erysipelas. Remember the man's fallibility, when judging of the feasibility of his measure. After that indiscriminate slaughter, the inconsiderate youth suffered an ignominious death. The insipidity of the valedictory oration is attributable to the multiplicity of his duties. He is wanting in sensibility. The magnanimity and intrepidity of the general rendered his army indivisible and irresistible. His plausibility led them to regard the possibility rather than the probability of success. Though the enemy's loss was inconsiderable, the general inconsiderately demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

10. The generalissimo questions his accountability to the senate. I doubt the applicability of the law to this case. A compatibility of tempers is desirable. The susceptibility of water to compressibility is slight. Sarsaparilla is a plant. His pusillanimity rendered his eligibility doubtful. His respectability and responsibility are undoubted.

11. Impenetrability and indestructibility are two essential properties of matter. The imperceptibility of a shadow to the touch is easily proved. The impracticability of the measure is evident. Asbestus is noted for its incombustibility. The indivisibility of the soul is conceded. The incommunicability and incomprehensibility of the ways of Providence are no obstacles to the eye of faith. The unintelligibility of that sentence is evident.

12. He has the dysentery. Define a dissyllable, a trisyllable, and a monosyllable. His enjoyment was empyreal, or heavenly. Polygamy is forbidden by Christian nations. The experiment was analytical. Does he like metaphysics? Did you read the panegyric? Have you seen hieroglyphic writing?

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. A dŏr′ a ble, ap prŏ′ pri āte, con sŏ′ ri ous, ċol lŏ′ quial, ċom mo′ di ous, ċon trol′ la ble, de mo′ ni aċ, de plor′ a ble, di plo′ ma cy, di plo′ ma tist, em po′ ri um, en ċo′ mi um, er ro′ ne ous, eu lo gi um (yū lŏ′ ji um), fe lo′ ni-

*o*us, har mo′ni *o*us, he ro′ić al, his to′ri an, me lo′di *o*us, me mo′ri al, no to′ri *o*us, op pro′bri *o*us, op pro′bri um, re stor′a ble, re stor′a tive, ux o′ri *o*us, vić to′ri *o*us. Ap-pro*a*ch′a ble. In de ċo′r*o*us, in de ċo′rum, re in force′-ment, vir tu o′so.

2. Aċ ri mo̍′ni *o*us, cer e mo̍′ni *o*us, ed i to̍′ri al, e qua-to′ri al, im me mo′ri al, in ċon sol′a ble, in ċon sol′a bly, in ċor po′re al, mat ri mo′ni al, mer i to′ri *o*us, or a to′ri o, par si mo′ni *o*us, pat ri mo′ni al, ter ri to′ri al, test i mo′-ni al, un ċon trol′la ble. Ir re pro*a*ch′a ble. Gŭ ber na-to′ri al, me di a to′ri al.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Praise his adorable name in harmonious and melodious strains. Be not censorious in colloquial intercourse, but use appropriate words. The demoniac phrensy and indecorum of this notorious man cast opprobrium upon his name. The conduct of that indecorous and uxorious man is deplorable. The diplomatist's diplomacy is worthy of encomium, or eulogium. His belief is erroneous. That act is felonious. The historian's commodious house is approachable on the south. The virtuoso took a restorative for his hoarseness.

2. His acrimonious language and uncontrollable temper render his wife inconsolable. The matrimonial rites were ceremonious. The editorials with regard to the gubernatorial duties and the oratorio were excellent. Equatorial climates are warm. Spirits are deemed incorporeal substances. This patrimonial estate has been in our family from time immemorial. Owing to the servant's irreproachable life and meritorious acts, his parsimonious master gave him a testimonial. This territorial question renders the mediatorial office important.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Cŏm′ment a ry, ċŏm′mis sa ry, ċŏm′mon al ty, ċŏm′-pe ten cy, con quer a ble (kŏng′ker a bl), ċon′tro ver sy, ċon′tu ma cy, ċop′u la tive, ċor′ol la ry. *h*on′or a ble, *h*on′or a ry, hos′pi ta ble, mon′as ter y, mon′i to ry,

nom′i na tive, ob′du ra cy, ob′sti na cy, oc̈′cu pan cy, op′er a tive, or′a to ry, prof′it a ble, prof′li ga cy, prom′is so ry, prom′on to ry, pros′e lyt ism, sol′i ta ry, tol′er a ble, vol′a til ize, vol′un ta ry.

2. Ab dŏm′in al, a bŏm′in ate, ac̈ ċŏm′mo date, ac̈ċom′plish ment, ac̈ *know*l′e*dġ* ment, a nom′a lous, a nom′a ly, a non′y mous, a poc̈′ry pha, a pol′o ġize, a pol′o ġy, a pos′ta sy, a pos′tro phe, ap prox′i mate, as ton′ish ment, as trol′o ġy, as tron′o my, a troc′i ty, *au* thor′i ty, ba rom′e ter, bi og′ra phy, c̈a non′ic̈ al, c̈*h*ro nol′o ġy, c̈*h*ro nom′e ter, c̈om mod′i ty, c̈om pos̈′i tor, c̈on c̈om′i tant, c̈on glom′er ate, c̈on sol′i date, c̈o op′er ate, c̈or rob′o rate, c̈os̈ mop′o lite.

3. De mŏc̈′ra cy, de mŏn′stra ble, de mŏn′stra tive, de nom′in ate, de pop′u late, de spond′en cy, dox ol′o ġy, e c̈on′o mize, e c̈on′o my, e mol′u ment, ex pos̈′i tor, ex post′u late, fe roc′i ty, ġe og′ra phy, ġe ol′o ġist, ġe ol′o ġy, ġe om e′try, his tor′ic̈ al, hy poc̈′ri sy, hy pot′e nūse, hy poth′e sis, i dol′a ter, i dol′a trous, i dol′a try, im pol′i tic̈, im pov′er ish, in oc̈′u late, in tox′i cate, li thog′ra phy.

4. Ma hŏg′a ny, ma jŏr′i ty, me trŏp′o lis, mi nŏr′i ty, mo nop′o lize, mo nop′o ly, mo not′o nous, mo not′o ny, or thog′ra phy, per son′i fy, phe nom′e na, phe nom′e non, phi lol′o ġy, phi los′o phy, phle bot′o my, pre dom′i nance, pre dom′i nant, pre dom′i nate, pre pon′der ate, pre rog′a tive, pri or′i ty, prog nos′tic̈ ate, re solv′a ble, re spon′si ble, *rh*i noc′e ros, ste nog′ra phy, sym bol′ic̈ al, sy non′y mous, the oc̈′ra cy, the od′o lite, the ol′o ġy, ther mom′e ter, to pog′ra phy, ve loc′i ty, ver bos′i ty, zo ol′o ġy.

5. Con sŏl′a to ry, de rŏg′a to ry, in cŏr′ri ġi ble, re pos̈′i to ry, un c̈ŏn′quer a ble, un prof′it a ble.

6. Al le gŏr′ic, ap os tŏl′ic, ċor re spŏnd′ence, ċor re spond′ent, e ċo nom′ic, hor i zon′tal, par e gor′ic, phil o soph′ic.

7. An a tŏm′ic al, an i mŏs′i ty, ar is tŏċ′ra cy, as tro log′ic al, ċat e gor′ic al, ċhro no log′ic al, ċu ri os′i ty, deu ter on′o my, e qui pon′der ant, et y mol′o ġy, ġen er os′i ty, hyp o ċhon′dri a, in ter rog′a tive, lex i ċog′rapher, me di oċ′ri ty, met a phor′ic al, par a dox′i ċal, peri od′ic al, phil o log′ic al, phil o soph′ic al, phyṡ i og′nomy, phyṡ i ol′o ġy, rec i proc′i ty, trig o nom′e try.

8. Im pet u ŏs′i ty, in fe ri ŏr′i ty, me te or ŏl′o ġy, supe ri or′i ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The competency of the commissary to abridge the rights of the commonalty was the subject of a commentary. The controversy at the monastery with regard to the profligacy of the clergy encouraged proselytism. That man, though honorable and hospitable, is noted for his contumacy, or obstinacy. *And* is a copulative conjunction. Repeat the corollary. His obduracy may prove monitory and profitable. Will the operative accept your promissory note? The man who occupies the solitary house on the promontory is a voluntary exile.

2. The compositor received an abdominal wound. I abominate an anomalous pronunciation. The accomplishments of the cosmopolite enable him to apologize gracefully, make due acknowledgment when in a fault, and accommodate himself to circumstances. An anonymous author of a late biography tries to prove, by astronomy and astrology, the Apocrypha canonical. Is the chronometer one of the fruits of chronology? If atrocity be a concomitant of your authority, I will not coöperate with you to consolidate it. To my astonishment, he did corroborate that doubtful news.

3. A historical writer says: "It is demonstrable that a democracy always tends to economy." Do you denominate that a demonstrative argument? Notwithstanding the ferocity of that idolatrous nation, a decree to depopulate and impoverish their land would be impolitic. If you intoxicate the officer and seize his emoluments, he will suffer from despondency. My expositor understands geography, geology, geometry, and lithography.

4. I bought the mahogany bureau in the metropolis. If the majority favor a monopoly, the minority must submit. At sea, such a phenomenon breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse. This learned man understands orthography, philology, philosophy, stenography, zoology, and theology. Knowing the predominance of verbosity in his style, you alone will be responsible, if you give him priority in the discussion. If it be your prerogative to govern a child, I trust that the law of love will predominate in your mind. Buy a thermometer and a theodolite. The rhinoceros has but one horn. Can you prognosticate what the velocity of the wind will be an hour hence?

5. It is consolatory to know that that unprofitable business has not been derogatory to my character. An arsenal is a repository for arms. The incorrigible drunkard has an unconquerable appetite for rum.

6. My correspondent uses allegoric language. The apostolic faith satisfies the philosophic mind. Paregoric is an economic anodyne.

7. Are there anatomical plates in your work on physiology? Restrain your animosity toward the aristocracy. That astrological work is a curiosity. That interrogative sentence requires a categorical answer. Copy the chronological table. Deuteronomy means the second law. That lexicographer understands etymology, physiognomy, physiology, and trigonometry. This periodical advocates the reciprocity treaty.

8. His impetuosity caused him to lose the superiority. Meteorology treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena. His inferiority is conceded.

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Cū′li na ry, dū′bi *ous* ness, jū′di ca tūre, lū′mi na ry, mu′ga to ry, mu′mer a ble, mu′mer a ry, su′per a ble.

2. Ac cū′mu lāte, ac cū′sa ble, ac cū′sa tive, ad jū′di cāte, ag glu′tin āte, al lu′vi al, al lu′vi on, al lu′vi um, an nu′i ty, bi tu′min *ous*, con tu′ri on, com mu′ni cant, com mu′ni cāte, com mu′ni ty, con cu′pis cence, con fu′ta ble, con nu′bi al, cre du′li ty, de du′ci ble, di lu′vi al, ef flu′vi um, en thu′si asm, en thu′si ast, ex u′ber ant, fa tu′i ty, fu tu′ri ty, gar ru′li ty, gra tu′i tous, gra tu′i ty.

3. Il lŭ′mi nāt*e*, im mŭ′ni ty, im pŭ′ni ty, im pŭ′ri ty, im put′a bl*e*, in ċur′a bl*e*, in fu′ri āt*e*, in ju′ri *ous*, in tu′-i tiv*e*, in du′bi ta bl*e*, in nu′mer a bl*e*, lu gu′bri *ous*, lux-u ri ance (lug zŭ′re ans), lux u′ri *ous*, ma tu′ri ty, mer-ċu′ri al, ob sċu′ri ty, pe nu′ri *ous*, pro tu′ber anc*e*, re-du′ci bl*e*, re du′pli ċāt*e*, re mu′ner āt*e*, re pu′di āt*e*, sa lu′bri *ous*, sa lu′bri ty, se ċu′ri ty, sul phu′re *ous*, un du′-ti ful, un u su al (un yu′zu al), va ċu′i ty, vi tu′per āt*e*, vo lu′mi n*ous*.

4. Co ad jŭ′tor, con sti tu tion (kon sti tŭ′shun), ċon-tri bu′tion, des ti tu′tion, dim i nu′tion, dis so lu′tion, dis tri bu′tion, el o ċu′tion, ev o lu′tion, in se ċur*e*′ly, in-sti tu′tion, per se ċu′tion, reṡ o lu′tion, res ti tu′tion, rev-o lu′tion, sub sti tu′tion.

5. Am bi gŭ′i ty, as si dŭ′i ty, ċon ti gŭ′i ty, ċon ti nŭ′-i ty, ex ċom mu′ni ċāt*e*, im por tu′ni ty, in ċom mut′a-bl*e*, in ċre du′li ty, in ġe nu′i ty, lon ġi tu′di nal, mul ti-tu′di n*ous*, op por tu′ni ty, per pe tu′i ty, per spi ċu′i ty, su per flu′i ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. She understands the culinary art. Owing to the dubiousness of the act, the judicature declared it nugatory. The sun is a luminary. Things that may be numbered are called numerable. The difficulty is superable.

2. Though public evils accumulate, the judge will not be accusable. If proof be deducible from these facts, he will adjudicate your claim and grant an annuity. That alluvial soil will yield an exuberant crop. The effluvium of the rose is pleasing. The enthusiast received a gratuity. The garrulity and enthusiasm of that communicant enabled him to impose on the credulity of the community. If they communicate the story that this man's interference destroyed our connubial love, I will declare it confutable.

3. If you illuminate his mind to an unusual degree, and raise him from obscurity, his penurious father will not remunerate you. The almost innumerable immunities of the clergy, the salubrious climate, and the security insured by just laws, led the clergyman to

emigrate. Mercurial and other injurious medicines can not be taken with impunity. That incurable disease is imputable to his luxurious life. Intuitive evidence is indubitable. I can but vituperate my undutiful son, if he repudiates his debts, and refuse to remunerate his servants. That voluminous work establishes the fact that God only can fill every vacuity of the soul.

4. My coadjutor prepared a constitution for an institution of learning. The destitution among the poor was caused by the diminution of contributions and the substitution of machinery for manual labor. His resolution and elocution enabled him to stay the persecution, to insure the distribution of justice and the restitution of goods unjustly taken, and to prevent a revolution and the dissolution of Congress.

5. Moved by the importunity of his friends and the incredulity of his enemies, notwithstanding the ambiguity of the language, he was enabled by his ingenuity and assiduity to demonstrate the incongruity of his opponent's statement. To excommunicate men for multitudinous sins tends to the perpetuity of the church. An opportunity being given, he replied—"Perspicuity rejects a superfluity of words."

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Cŭs′tom a ry, pŭl′mo na ry, pŭn′ish a ble, sŭf′fer a ble, sumpt′u a ry, sumpt′u *ous* ness, ut′ter a ble, vul′ner a ble.

2. A dŭl′ter ate, ċa lŭm′ni ate, ċa lŭm′ni *ous*, ċom bŭs′ti ble, ċom pul′sa tive, ċom pul′so ry, ċor rupt′i ble, il lus′tri *ous*, in ċul′pa ble, in ċum′ben cy, in dus′tri *ous*, pe nult′i mate, pro fund′i ty, re dun′dan cy, re ful′ġen cy, re luċ′tan cy, re sus′ci tate, ro tund′i ty, tri um′vi rate, tu mult′u *ous*, un ut′ter a ble, vo lupt′u a ry, vo lupt′u *ous*, vo lupt′u *ous* ness. In ċom bus′ti ble, in ċor rupt′i ble, in de struċ′ti ble.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Customary vices should be punishable. Sumptuary laws are not sufferable. The rich man's sumptuousness renders him none the less vulnerable to pulmonary attacks.

2. If he adulterate food, the voluptuary will not hold him inculpable. Though you calumniate that industrious and illustrious man, I will regard him as incorruptible. I noticed the reluctancy with which he resorted to compulsory measures. The profundity of the president's mind was discovered during his incumbency. Accent the penultimate. What you deem a redundancy would not support his voluptuousness. The rotundity of his figure and his unutterable humor insure a tumultuous applause. Asbestus is incombustible. The soul is indestructible.

IV. Miscellaneous Exercises.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND SIGNIFICATION.

1. Ale, ail; åte, eight: ådz, adds; åṅk'er, an'chor: årk, arc; *ål*, awl; ål'tar, al'ter; *åught*, ought; åu'ger, au'gur: *åir*, ere, heir, e'er: as sėnt', as cent': *aisle*, isle.

2. Bāle, bail; bāize, bays; bā*y*, bey; bāse, bass; brāid, brayed; brāke, break: bād, bade: bāld, bawled; bā*ll*, bawl: bāre, bear: bē, bee; bē*at*, beet; bē*ach*, beech; bē*er*, bier; brē*ach*, breech: bē*ll*, belle; brēd, bread; bēr'ry, bu'ry.

3. Bėrth, birth: bīte, bight; by, buy: bīn, been: bōld, bowled; bōld'er, bowl'der; bōre, boar; bō*ard*, bored; bōle, boll, bowl; bōrne, bourn; bō*w*, beau; brō*ach*, brooch: bruise (brōz), brews; brute (brōt), bruit: blū*e*, blew: būt, butt: bou*gh*, bow.

4. Chāste, chased: ċāl'en dar, cal'en der; ċān'non, can'on; ċān'vas, can'vass: ċā*ll*, caul; ċlā*use*, claws; ċord, chord: ċāsk, casque; ċāst, caste: cē*de*, seed; cē*l*, seal, seel; cē*l*'ing, seal'ing; cēre, sear, seer; ċrē*ak*, creek.

5. Cē*ll*, sell; cēl'lar, sell'er; cēnt, scent, sent;

ces sion (sĕsh′un), ses sion: cīte, sight, site; clīme, climb: sīg′net, cyg′net: cō*a*rse, course; cō*r*e, corps; cō*t*e, coat: cŏm′ple ment, com′pli ment: cruise (krōz), crews; cru el (krō′el), crew′el: clū*e*, clew: cŏū′in, coz en.

6. Dā*n*e, deign; dā*y*, dey: drăm, drachm: drăft, draught: dē*a*r, deer: ẽarn, urn: I, eye; dī*e*, dye; dī*r*e, dy′er: dō*e*, dough: dū*e*, dew; *y*ōū, ewe: dŭn, done; dŭst, dost.

7. Fā*n*e, fain, feign; fā*i*nt, feint; fā*t*e, fete; frā*y*s, phrase: fâr*e*, fair: fē*a*t, feet; flē*a*, flee; frē*z*e, frieze: fir (fẽr), fur; furs, furze: fīnd, fined: fīl′ter, phil′ter; fīl′lip, Phil′ip: fōrt, forte; fō*r*e, four; fōrth, fourth: flū*e*, flew: flour, flower; foul, fowl.

8. Gā*g*e, gauge; gā*t*e, gait; grā*t*e, great; grāt′er, great′er: gâl*l*, Gaul: grē*a*se, Greece: g*u*ĕst, guessed: gīld, guild; gīlt, guilt: glō*z*e, glows; grō*a*n, grown.

9. Hā*l*e, hail; hā*y*, hey: hârt, heart: hâl*l*, haul: hâr*e*, hair: hē*a*l, heel; *h*ē*a*r, here: hẽrd, heard: hī*d*e, hied; hī*e*, high; hī*r*e, higher: hĭm, hymn: hōr*d*e, hoard; hō, hoe; hō*s*e, hoes; hō*l*e, whole: hōōp, whoop: hū*e*, hew, Hugh: *h*our, our.

10. In vā*d*e′, in veigh′: in dī*t*e′, in dict′: ĭn, inn: jăm, jamb: jŭst, joust: *k*nā*v*e, nave: kē*y*, quay; *k*nē*a*d, need, kneed: *k*nī*gh*t, night: kĭl*l*, kiln: *k*nō*w*s, nose: *k*nŏt, not: knew (nū), new.

11. Lā*d*e, laid; lā*n*e, lain: lăps*e*, laps; lăcks, lax: lē*e*, lea; lē*e*ch, leach; lē*a*f, lief; lē*a*k, leek: lĕd, lead; lĕs′*s*on, les′sen; lĕv′*e*e, lev′y: lī*e*, lye; lī′ar, lyre: lĭm*b*, limn; lĭnks, lynx: lō*a*d, lode, lowed; lō*n*e, loan; lō, low: lŏ*c*k, loch.

12. Mā*d*e, maid; mā*l*e, mail; mā*n*e, main; mā*z*e, maize: măn′ner, man′or; măn′tel, man′tle: mārk, marque; mār′shal, mar′tial: mē*a*d, meed; mē*a*n, mien;

mė̀*at*, meet, mete: mi*te*, might; mi′ner, mi′nor: mi*st*, missed: mò*an*, mown; mò*de*, mowed; mò*te*, moat: mû*se*, mews; mů′ċus, mu′cous.

13. Nà*y*, neigh: ni*ce*, gneiss: ni*t*, knit: nůn, none: O, oh, owe; ò*ar*, o'er, ore; ò*de*, owed: one (wůn), won. pà*le*, pail; pà*ne*, pain; plà*ne*, plain; plà*te*, plait; prà*y*, prey: pâl, Paul; pâ*use*, paws: pâ*re*, pair, pear.

14. Pė̀*ace*, piece; pė̀*ak*, pique; pė̀*al*, peel; pė̀*er*, pier: pẽn′cil, pen′sile: pė̀*arl*, purl: pò*le*, poll; pò*re*, pour; pò*rt*, porte: plům, plumb; pům′i*ce*, pom ace: qui*re*, choir: rà*in*, rein, reign; rà*ze*, rays, raise.

15. Rå*ck*, wrack; råp, wrap; rė̀*ad*, reed; rė̀*ak*, wreak: rė̀*d*, read; rė̀*ck*, wreck; rė̀*st*, wrest; rė̀*ṫch*, wretch: ri*ce*, rise; ri*me*, rhyme; ri*te*, right, write, wright; ry*e*, wry: ri*ng*, wring; ri*g*′ger, rig′or: rò*de*, road, rowed; rò*e*, row; rò*te*, wrote; rò*se*, rows: rò*od*, rude: rů*ff*, rough; rů*ng*, wrung.

16. Sà*le*, sail; slà*y*, sleigh; stà*ke*, steak; strà*it*, straight; strà*it*′*en*, straight en: stâ*re*, stair: sė̀*en*, scene, seine; sė̀*a*, see; sė̀*am*, seem; sė̀*aṡ*, sees, seize; shė̀*ar*, sheer; shė̀*arṡ*, sheers; slė̀*ave*, sleeve; stė̀*al*, steel; swė̀*et*, suite: stẽp, steppe: sẽrf, surf; sẽr*ġe*, surge.

17. Si*de*, sighed; si*ne*, sign; sli*ght*, sleight; sti*le*, style: slò*w*, sloe; sò*le*, soul; sò, sew, sow; sò*re*, soar: stõ*op*, stoup: slu*e*, slew: skůl, scull; sům, some; sůn, son; sůċ′ċor, suck′er.

18. Tà*le*, tail; trà*y*, trey: tå*cks*, tax; tråċ*t*, tracked: tâ*re*, tear; their, there: tė̀*am*, teem; tė̀*ar*, tier: ti*de*, tied; ti*me*, thyme: thrò*e*, throw; thrò*eṡ*, throws; thrò*ne*, thrown; tò*ad*, towed; tò*e*, tow; tò*ld*, toled, tolled; tò*le*, toll: tõ, too, two; threw (thrõ), through: tůn, ton.

19. Và*le*, vail, veil; và*ne*, vain, vein; wà*de*, weighed; wà*le*, wail; wà*ne*, wain; wà*it*, weight; wà*ste*, waist;

wȧ̀v*e*, waive; wȧ̀*y*, weigh: wȧ̀r*e*, wear: wḕ*a*k, week; wḕ*a*n, ween: wĕ̋th′er, weath′er: wo͝o͞ld, wood.

Dictation Exercises.

1. What ails the heir of that estate? He drank all the ale. I have an adz, awl, auger, and anchor on the ark, or boat. He adds eight figures at once. Ought we to pay aught, if they fili the anker with wine? An arc is part of a circle. Alter the place of the altar. The augur noted the omens He took the air ere he ate his breakfast. Ever is sometimes written e'er. If you give your assent, I will make the ascent. The church on that isle has a wide aisle.

2. Hold my bale while I bail the boat. The spread is baize. The hero is proud of his bays. The Bey of Tunis bade the bad man leave his tent. The boat in the bay is near the beach. The base lad who sings bass will break the flax with a brake. The man who sells bread, beer, beets, berries, braids, balls, and bells, is bald. The donkey brayed. The lad bawled when a bee stung his bare arm. Beat the bear with my beech-stick. He made a breach in the wall with the breech of his gun. That belle is well bred. You will need a bier when you bury the dead.

3. On my birthday, I secured a berth on this boat. Do the fish bite in that bight? Though this bold lad bowled well, a bolder one bowled out, in cricket. He put the boll of a plant in my bowl of milk. I found some bole, or fine clay, near a bowlder. A boar bore the bough of a tree on his tusk. He bored a hole in a board. He was borne to that land from whose bourn no traveler returns. I will break your bow and bruise your arrow. The bean knows how to bow, but he can not broach a butt of wine. He brews beer. Do not hurt a brute beast. A bruit is a rumor. Her brooch held the blue cloth when the wind blew.

4. A snake chased the chaste girl. The canons of our church are printed in a calendar. Fire the cannon. The calender will make the canvas smooth and glossy. Will he canvass the subject? If the king call to his son, I will take the casque from his head and cast it on the ground. She has a caul for her hair. Change the last clause in the letter before you send it. The cat put her claws into the cask of milk. Buy a cord of wood. He broke a chord of the viol. Caste is a separate and fixed class in society. To cede is to yield or give up. Birds eat seeds. He ceiled the room with cards The ceiling of the room is white. While sealing my letter,

I saw a seal in the creek. The wheels creak. To cere is to cover with wax. The seer saw a sear and yellow leaf.

5. If your cousin be a seller, present him with my compliments, and request him to sell this coarse coat. The monk is in his cell. I found the core of an apple in the cellar. He sent a cent to the child. In that clime, the scent of the flowers is sweet. Cession is a yielding or giving up. During the session of the court, I will cite him to appear. The site of my house is in sight of the town. The corps can climb that wall. I can get no clue to the king's lost signet. Get a clew, or ball of thread, and catch the cygnet. Follow the course of the brook. He has his complement of sheep in the cote. After the cruise, the cruel commodore paid all the crews. If she buy the crewel, he will cozen her.

6. Will the Dane and Dey deign to drink a dram with you today? Come, dear, and drink a draught of milk. When your draft of ten drachms is due, I will cash it. The dust rises when the deer, the doe, and the ewe lamb run. If he earn the money, he will buy a dun cow and an urn. If he die, I will close his eyes. The dyer will dye the cloth. Bake the dough. The dire deed is done. Dost thou see the dun.

7. I would fain know why you feign illness in the fane or temple. After employing a feint to get off, his faint heart led him to flee as fast as his feet would carry him. What was his fate at the fete? The words, "A fur-cap on a fir-tree," are a phrase. I will find good fare for the fair boarder. To catch a flea is quite a feat. Water will freeze. He frays the cloth, though there is a frieze, or nap, on it. The lady wears furs. Furze is a shrub. The judge fined Philip. During the fore part of the day, four men went forth from the fort. Filter the water. To fillip is to strike with the nail of the finger. Bread is made of flour. The knowledge of flowers is his forte. That was the fourth fowl that flew up the flue of the foul chimney.

8. Did your guest gage the great cask with a gauge? Open the greater gate. Grate the root with a grater. Since the man has grown stout, he has an odd gait. If the saddle gall the horse, I will buy some grease. Read the history of ancient Gaul and Greece. She guessed the riddle. If they gild the book, the guild, or society, will pay for the gilt. Do not gloze or flatter the man. The cinder glows. That groan proves his guilt.

9. The hale man does not fear snow and hail. Haul the hay to the hall. Hey, girls! have you heard that Hugh has dark hair and a brave heart. I saw a hare and a hart in the herd. If she heal the wound on my heel, and mend the hole in my hose, I will

hire her for a whŏle month. Here you may hear him sing a hymn. That hour, the horde hied to higher ground. He paid a high price for the hide. Ho, he hoes the corn with a hoe. He has a hoop in his hoard. If you hew the log, he will raise a great hue and cry. I heard the man whoop, at our house.

10. If that knave invade the rights of the just king, the men will kill him. I knew, if he inveighed against the vices of the king that the jury would indict him. Will you indite a letter in this inn? Did he jam his finger on the jamb? That knight was not present at the jŏust. He knows that my seat is near the nave of the church. You need a key to open the door. At night she will knead the dough and build a new fire in the kiln. The sled is kneed. The ship is at the quay. Your nose bleeds. Tie a knot.

11. If the boat leak, that has lain so long at the foot of the lane, I will not lade it. The leeks were laid on the girls' laps. Not noting the lapse of time, he did not learn his lesson. The man lacks bread because his morals are lax. The horse feeds on the lea, near the lee shore. Leach the ashes, and save the lye. Leech the wound, if you would lessen the pain. The liar had as lief lie as not. Lo! the lone leaf lies low. After he had procured a load of lead, he led his levy against the enemy. She will play on her lyre at your levee. Limn or paint the limb of a tree on paper. The lynx broke a lock and the links of a chain. The cow lowed near a loch, or lake.

12. The maid made a mark with her pen. The male passenger missed the main chance to send his letter by mail. While the horse was eating maize, the lad seized his mane. He is lost in a maze. The lord of the manor has a pleasing mien, or manner. Hang your mantle near the mantel to dry. The marshal likes martial music. Do not give a meed to the mean. Drink mead. Who will set metes and bounds to their might? I saw a mite on the meat. We will meet again. The miner found a rich lode, or vein, in the mine. A minor can not vote. He missed his way in the mist, and fell into a moat. When a mote was in his eye, I heard him moan. The grass is mown, for I mowed it. Muse on the mode of dressing. The cat mews. When chewing, the mucus should mix with your food. That substance is mucous or slimy.

13. He owed me money; nay, he stole it. None said that the horses neigh. The nun knit that nice glove. The rock is gneiss. I saw nits on the calf. O, did you owe him? Oh, despair! we can not go o'er the lake, for my oar is broken. He wrote one ode. He won some gold ore. That pale girl has a pail of milk. My teeth pain me. The pane of glass is plane. Pause, I pray

you, and hear my plain story. Plait my hair. This plate of fruit will not pall. The cat holds her prey with her paws. Pare a pair of pears.

14. To secure peace, the peer gave a piece of money to the beggar. If you pique the lady, she will jump from the peak. From the port, I saw the peel of a plum on the pier. The choir hear the peal of the organ. Buy a pencil and a quire of paper. I found a pearl in the pensile or hanging garden. The brook purls along in a meadow, and pours down a hill. Respect the sublime porte. He struck my poll with a pole. The rays of the sun open the pores of the skin. The wall stands plumb. Raise that pomice-stone. Is there much juice in the pomace? If it rain, I will loose the rein, and ride fast. The king will not raze the city, if it respect his reign.

15. A load of rye is on the rack. Wrack is a sea-plant. If he wrap my cloak about him, I will rap his hands with a reed. I will read the book. He read the paper. Did the lad with red hair reek with perspiration? Wrest the knife from that rude wretch, or he will wreak his vengeance on you. The medicine makes him retch. He recks me not. The rigger and the wright work on the wreck. Buy the rest of the rice. If there be a rise of land, he will write a letter. It is right to observe the rite. Rime means hoar-frost. The words rhyme. His neck is wry. If you wring my hand, you will break my ring. He treated me with great rigor. I rode my horse in the road. George rowed the boat. He learnt the lesson that I wrote by rote. That rose is red. The trees stand in rows. Buy a rood of land. That rough child will ruff your dress. He rung the bell. She wrung her hands. On our way, we will rout the enemy.

16. I saw a sleigh at the sale. See the ship sail. Slay the lion. He ate some steak. Drive a straight stake into the earth. The strait is narrow. Straighten the key. I am straitened in my circumstances. Why do you stare at the stairs? I have seen the fish that were caught in your seine. The scene was fair. He sees a ship at sea. Steal not the steel shears. Shear a sheep. He raised the weight with sheers. I like sheer wit. The sleeve did seem to be without seam. Sleave the silk. Give the sweet lady a good suite of rooms. Step on. The steppes of Asia are vast uncultivated plains. The serf swam in the surf. The coat is made of serge. The surges roll on the rocks.

17. The lady by your side sighed. Some say the sign was good. Sine is a term used in geometry. If he slight you, be not slow to forgive. Sleight is an artful trick. His style of writing is terse.

Climb the stile. Eat a sloe. Sew the sole of your shoe. As you are the sole owner of this land, so prepare and sow it that you may have bread for those who are in sore want. The soul can never die. Birds soar. I have a stoup of wine in my stoop. When I slew the man, I broke his skull. Scull the boat. The sun shines. If you succor my son, I will give you a sum of money. I saw a sucker in the water.

18. Is the tale true? The cat's tail was in the tray. The trey in cards has three spots. Did she tear her dress there on the tacks? Pay the tax. For a time, tares and thyme grew on that tract of land. They tracked the team through the snow. The brooks teem with fish. When I tied the child, its tears moved me. The boxes were placed in tiers, near the tide. A throe of pain threw him into a fit. They throw stones. The king on his throne told a servant to toll the bell at two o'clock. A toad was thrown into the room. He towed the boat. He, too, hurt his toe on the load of tow. Tole the sheep with salt. He gave a ton of hay for a tun of wine.

19. The vale is shady. She wears a green veil. The vail of the temple was rent. The vane on the steeple is made of wood. Would the vain man open a vein in his arm? Boys wade in the brook. He weighed the wether, and told its weight. Wait till a wale is woven in the cloth. Do not weep and wail. Moons wane or waste. A wain, or wagon, is in the way. I saw his waist above the wave. Waive the question. Weigh the wares. Wear a black hat. The weak woman will not wean her child this week. The weather will be wet, I ween.

WORDS IMPROPERLY USED FOR EACH OTHER.

1. Ac cẽpt′, ex cẽpt′; ad dĭ′tion, e dĭ′tion; âir, âre; âl′mŝ, ârmŝ; a loud′, al lowed′; ânt, âunt; âp′po sĭte, ọp′po sĭte; ap prâĭse′, ap prĭse′; ar′rant, ẽr′rand; âx, âcts; bâ′con, bẽa′con; bâr′on, bâr′ren; brân, brând; brĭd′al, brĭ′dle; burst (bẽrst), bûst.

2. Câlk, cork; cãp′i tal, cãp′i tol; cãr′at, cãr′rot cẽl′e ry, sâl′a ry; cẽn′sor, cẽns′er; chaĭr, chẽer; chôl′er, cŏl′lar; chô′ral, cŏr′al; coun′cil, coun′sel; coun′cil or, coun′sel or; cŏu′ri er, cûr′ri er; cûr′rant, cûr′rent; cym′bal, sym′bol.

3. De ṡêrt′, deṡ ṡêrt′; dů′al, dů′el; e mêrġe′, im mêrġe′; ĕm′i nent, ĭm′mi nent; ex pĕċt′, sus pĕċt′; fȧr, fur (fêr); form′al ly, for′mer ly; gȧm′ble, gȧm′bol; ġĕn′ius, ġē′nus; grĭṡ′ly, grisṫ′ly; hůf*f*, hů*o*f; ī′dle, ī′dol; in gen ious (in jēn′ yus), in ġĕn′u *o*us.

4. Jĕst, jůst; lȧ*u*d, lord; lē*a*n, lien (lē′en); lĕst, lē*a*st; lie, lȧ*y*; lĭn′e a ment, lĭn′i ment; lō*o*se, lōṡe; lō*w*′er, lōr*e*; mĕd′al, mĕd′dle; mĕt′al, mĕt′tle; mīle, mīld; mĭs′sal, mĭs′sile; of (ŏv), ŏf*f*; ŏt′tar, ŏt′ter.

5. Pĕd′al, pĕd′dle; pĕnd′ant, pĕnd′ent; prĕṡ′i dent, prĕċ′e dent; pĭl′lar, pĭl′lō*w*; pĭnt, point; pĭs′til, pĭs′tol; pĭt′ied, pĭt′ted; prĭn′ci pal, prĭn′ci ple; prŏf′it, prŏph′et; prŏph′e sy, prŏph′e cy; rȧd′ish, rĕd′dish; re cē*ipt*′, rĕċ′i pe; rō*a*r, rō*w*′er.

6. Sĕt, sĭt; sĕċts, sĕx; sĕnse, sĭnce; sought (sȧt), sort; stȧ′tion a ry, stȧ′tion er y; stȧt′ue, stȧt′ure, stȧt′ute; tȧl′ents, tȧl′ons; trȧv′el, trȧv′*ai*l; vī′al, vī′ol; wĭck, wēēk; wē*a*th′er, whĕth er; wĭth′er, whĭth′er.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Except you make an addition to your poems, he will not accept a copy of a new edition. They are singing an air. After his arms were injured, he received alms. He was allowed to read aloud. My aunt stepped on an ant. The argument is apposite to the case. My house is opposite to the church. If he appraise the goods, I will apprise you. Send that arrant lad on an errand. He concealed my ax in the bran. His acts brand him with infamy. We saw the beacon, while eating bacon. The baron has barren acres. I saw a bust of the bride, at the bridal feast. Will you buy a bridle for your horse? I heard a burst of applause.

2. Calk the boat. Cork the jug. A capital crime was committed in the capitol. That pearl weighs a carat. If he receive his salary, he will buy some carrots and some celery. The censor was swinging a censer. When he rises from his chair, they will cheer him. A stiff collar excited his choler. Hear the chŏral songsters. Buy a cŏral ring. Counsel him not to visit the council. A counselor at law was appointed a councilor. The courier

lost a letter. The currier will color the leather. The currant-bush was borne away by the current. Play on the cymbal. The lion is a symbol of courage.

3. Do not desert, at dessert. Dual means two. They fought a duel. If you immerge the dog in the water, he will emerge unharmed. That eminent man is in imminent danger. I expect that she will suspect the truth of my story. I said far, not *fur*. Formerly his business was done formally. Lambs gambol. Men should not gamble. His genius enabled him to determine to what genus the plant belongs. I saw his grisly face when he was eating the gristly meat. The bread huffs. Beware of the colt's hoof. That idle man worships an idol. My friend is ingenious and ingenuous.

4. It is no jest for the lord of that mansion to laud a just tenant. That lean man has a lien on my land. Do not touch the least thing, lest you offend. They lie, not *lay*, on the bed. Mark the lineaments of his body. Buy some liniment. Did he lose the loose sheets of the book? Lower the price of books, that I may indulge my love of lore. Do not meddle with my medal. Gold is a metal. That horse has true mettle. The mild girl walked a mile. She read the missal. He threw a missile. The otter bore off a fish. Buy ottar of roses.

5. Peddle fruit. The organist has broken the pedal. She has pendants in her ears. The rock is pendent. The president quotes a precedent. Place a pillow against the pillar. The point of my knife is broken. He drank a pint of milk. Describe the pistil of the flower. Fire the pistol. I pitied her, she was so pitted by the small-pox. The principal of the school maintained this principle of law. The prophet did not labor for profit. I prophesy that her prophecy will fail. The radish had a reddish hue. He acknowledged the receipt of the recipe. The rower heard the roar of the wind.

6. The sun set, not *sat*. The male sex only can become members of those sects. Since he learned that that sort of people are wanting in sense, he has sought others. Buy stationery for the stationary court. Owing to the mighty stature of the man, his statue could not be placed in the niche. All must observe the statutes of the state. Will his talents protect him from the eagle's talons? Her travail is past. Buy a vial of ink and a bass viol. If the weather be good, declare whether you will go or not. If the plants wither, whither will you bear them?

ACCENT IN CERTAIN WORDS.

Dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, having the accent on the first syllable; and when used as verbs, on the second.

1. Ab′sent, ab sĕnt′; ăb′stract, ab străċt′; ăċ′cent, aċ cĕnt′; ăf′fix, af fĭx′; âug′ment, aug mĕnt′; cĕm′ent, ce mĕnt′; ċŏl′league, ċol lèague′; ċŏl′leċt, ċol lĕċt′; ċŏm′pound, ċom pound′; ċŏn′cert, ċon cĕrt′.

2. Ċŏn′ċrète, ċon ċrète′; ċŏn′duċt, ċon dŭċt′; ċŏn′fine, ċon fine′; ċŏn′fliċt, ċon flĭċt′; ċŏn′sĕrve, ċon sĕrve′; ċŏn′sort, ċon sort′; ċŏn′test, ċon tĕst′; ċŏn′traċt, ċon trăċt′; ċŏn′trăst, ċon trâst′; ċŏn′vĕrse, ċon vĕrse′; ċŏn′vert, ċon vĕrt′; ċŏn′viċt, ċon vĭċt′; ċŏn′voy, ċon voy′.

3. Dĕs′ert, de sĕrt′; dĕs′ċant, des ċânt′; dĭ′gest, di ġĕst′; ĕs′ċort, es ċort′; ĕs′say, es sây′; ĕx′port, ex pŏrt′; ĕx′traċt, ex trăċt′; fĕr′ment, fer mĕnt′; frĕ′quent, fre quĕnt′; găl′lant, gal lânt′; ĭm′port, im pŏrt′; ĭm′press, im prĕss′; ĭn′ċense, in ċĕnse′; ĭn′ċrease, in ċrèase′; ĭn′sult, in sŭlt′; ĭn′ter dĭċt, in ter dĭċt′.

4. Ob′jeċt, ob jĕċt′; pĕr′fume, per fûme′; prĕ′fix, pre fĭx′; prĕm′ise, pre mĭse′; prĕs′ent, pre sĕnt′; prŏd′uce, pro dûce′; prŏg′ress, pro grĕss′; prŏj′eċt, pro jĕċt′; prō′test, pro tĕst′.

5. Réb′el, re bĕl′; rĕċ′ord, re ċord′; rĕf′use, re fûse′; sŭb′jeċt, sub jĕċt′; sur′name, sur name′; sur vey (sĕr′vā), sur vey′; tor′ment, tor mĕnt′; trăns′fer, trans fĕr′; trăns′port, trans pŏrt′; ŭp′start, up stărt′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Why does your absent friend absent himself? Did he abstract an abstract of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of accent, and accent the right syllable. Affix an affix to that word. Secure an augment to the army. Rain augments the stream. Buy some cem′ent, and cement the glass. My colleague

is speaking. Read the collect. Collect the taxes. Compound the drugs. Man is a compound of flesh and spirit. Attend the concert. Concert measures.

2. Gold is a porous concrete. Blood concretes in a bowl. His conduct was good. Conduct your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the confines of the state. Confine the criminal. The conflict was bloody. The laws conflict. The conserve is good. Conserve the fruit. Will your consort consort with another? The contest was perilous. Contest the claim. The contract is void. Moisture contracts a rope. Observe the contrast between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub contrasts finely with the oak. Converse with each other. Hold converse with nature. Convert ice into water. The convert is zealous. Convict the convict of his error. The convoy will convoy the fleet.

3. Desert us not in the desert. The bird sung her descant. People descant on your acts. Read the digest. Digest your reply. The escort will escort the king. Did he essay to write an essay? They will export our exports. Read an extract. Extract a tooth. Beer will ferment, if you put a ferment into it. He made frequent visits to the fort. He frequents dram-shops. The gallant youth will gallant the lady. Do you understand the import of his words? We import teas. Impress that fact on his mind. The age bears his impress. Earnest prayer is an incense that can never incense Deity. My increase is taken to increase your wealth. His insult did not move me. Do not insult my friend. That interdict is just. Our laws should interdict the sale of rum.

4. If you remove that object, I will not object to the place. Perfume the room with rich perfume. Prefix a prefix to that word. One premise is false. I premise these remarks that you may know why I present this subject on the present occasion. The farmer will produce produce enough for his family. If that project fail, he will project another. The ships progress. He is commended for his progress in learning. He protests against your vote. The protest of the minority was not respected.

5. Why did that rebel rebel? Record the name. The records are lost. Did he refuse to accept the refuse papers? That subject of discussion would subject you to annoyance. If he desire a surname, I will surname him Simple. He took a survey of the harbor. Survey the land. Avoid the place of torment. Torment me not. Transfer your right to the land. Is the transfer legal? Transport that upstart in the first transport that sails.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. Words of one syllable ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, muff.

Exceptions.—As, gas, has, was, clef, yes, his, if, is, this, of, us, pus, thus.

2. Words of one syllable ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter; as, fan, bed, sun.

Exceptions.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fuzz, inn, odd.

3. Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double their consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

Exceptions.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as, prefer', pref'erence; infer', in'ference. *X*, *z*, and *k* are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* have only one *s*; as, gas, gas'es.

4. A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, remains single before an additional syllable; as, toil, toiling; peril, perilous.

5. Words of one syllable and English verbs end not with *c*, but take *ck* for double; as, rock, attack: but, in general, words derived from the learned languages need not the *k*, and common use discards it; as, music, public.

Exceptions.—Arc, lac, orc, zinc.

6. Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination not beginning

with the same letter; as, see, seeing; hill, hilly; skill, skillful.

7. Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all words formed from them by means of prefixes; as, see, foresee; spell, misspell; roll, unroll.

8. Words of more than one syllable that end in *l*, except those that are formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l*; as, excel, control.

9. Primitive words ending in a silent *e*, omit *e* before an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, remove, removal; idle, idling.

Exceptions.—Words ending in *ee* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*; as, trace, traceable; outrage, outrageous. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *oe* and *ee*; as, shoe, shoeing; see, seeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain the *e* when followed by *ing*; as, singe, singeing.

10. Primitive words ending in silent *e* usually retain *e* before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, pale, paleness; change, changeful.

Exceptions.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment, duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

11. Primitive words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* before any termination but *s*, or one commencing with *i*; as, merry, merrier; pity, pitiless.

Exceptions.—The *y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy*; as, dry, dryly; shy, shyness.

12. Primitive words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, do not change *y* into *i* before additional terminations; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

Exceptions.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

13. Compound words usually retain the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

mûte, ŭp, fŭll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ċh as sh ; this ; azure.

Exceptions.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as, full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whosever, drop an *e*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Require pupils to give reasons, in accordance with the rules and exceptions, for the manner in which the words are spelled in the following

Dictation Exercises.

1. If his stiff staff and the muff be at the mill, I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off.

2. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. That odd lad has fuzz on his coat.

3. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime.

4. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

5. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music.

6. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is hilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

7. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I foresee, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you.

8. The consul says that the leader of that cabal′ is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

9. Though the conduct of that admirable and adorable girl be blamable, I do not deem it advisable to censure her. The scene is imaginable, describable, and com′parable. The question is debatable, and the decision reversible. The fire is singeing that valuable dress. That agreeable and peaceable smith is shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse.

10. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to her management? That lad's

idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To me, the approach of death is truly awful.

11. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my course. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report.

12. Her betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is multiplying my troubles.

13. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found six handfuls of plums under the plum-tree. Always fulfill the laws of the all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, whosever, wherefore, therefore.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first word of every piece of writing should begin with a capital letter.

2. The first word of every sentence should begin with a capital letter; as, The rose is beautiful. Is the lily beautiful?

3. The first word of every line of poetry should begin with a capital letter; as,

Tell all above
And all below
The debt of love
To Him we owe.

4. Names of the Deity and of Jesus Christ should begin with a capital letter; as, God, Jehovah, Lord, the Eternal, the All-wise, the Holy Spirit; the Messiah, the Anointed, the Son, the Saviour, the Holy One.

5. Titles of honor and respect, either addressed to persons in exalted stations or descriptive of them, usually begin with capital letters; as, My Lord, my Lady, dear Sir, respected Friend; Her Majesty, His Honor, Your Grace, the President of the United States.

6. All proper names and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter; as, James and Henry are English boys. William bought his French boots in New York.

7. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, should always be capitals.

8. The names of the months and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter; as, January, Monday.

9. The names of inanimate beings, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals; as,

> The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
> But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day:
> The son of the stormy Autumn, he
> Totters about on a palsied knee.

10. The first word of an example, and of a quotation, when it is in a direct form, should begin with a capital letter; as, His reply was: "I love my country."

11. The nouns and principal words in the title of a book should begin with a capital letter; as, "Aids to English Composition."

12. The subject of a composition, or any words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with a capital letter; as, His letter was with regard to the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Dictation Exercises.

1, 2. November comes. The flowers are all dead. The grass is pale and white. The wind has blown the dry leaves into heaps. The crow calls from the high tree-top. The sound of dropping nuts is heard in the woods.

3, 4. To God the Father's throne
Your highest honors raise;
Glory to God the Son;
To God the Spirit, praise;
With all our powers, Eternal King,
Thy name we sing, while faith adores.

If in the darksome wild I stray,
Be Thou my Light, be Thou my Way;
No foes, no violence, I fear,
No harm, while Thou, my God, art near.

5–8. Professor Longfellow and His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the American Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City? Will a Christian labor on New Year's Day?

9, 10. The Sun walks upon the blue sea-waters. Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers. Winter weds with Spring. The tyrant Tempest is coming. Arise, and shake off your tears, Ashes and Oaks of a thousand years. Thunder and Tempest and Lightning pale, leap from your caverns, and cry, "All Hail." An author beautifully writes, "Storms shall sob themselves to sleep. Silence shall find a voice. Death shall live, Life shall rejoice, Winter shall break forth and blossom into Spring, Spring shall put on her glorious apparel, and be called Summer." The words, literally translated, were these: "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

11, 12. I have read "Prescott's History of Mexico." "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is perhaps the finest poem of the kind in the English or any other language. His speech was with regard to the Effects of the Reformation.

MARKS USED IN WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

1. The Comma [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. The Semicolon [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

3. The Colon [:] separates parts of a sentence less connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and represents a longer pause.

4. The Period [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It

must be used after every abbreviated word; as, Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. The Interrogation Point [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love flowers?

6. The Exclamation Point [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my noble boy! that thou shouldst die!"

7. The Dash [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. Marks of Parenthesis ( ) are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. Brackets [ ] are chiefly used to inclose words that serve to explain one or more words of a sentence, or to point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] made this remark. You will find an account of the creätion in the Bible. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. Marks of Quotation [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are quoted; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." These marks may be omitted when the matter taken is not given in the exact words of the author; as, Socrates said that he believed in the immortality of the soul.

11. The Index, or Hand [☞], points out a passage for special attention; as, "☞ All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. An Apostrophe ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, 'Tis, for it is; who'd, for who would. It is also used before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. The Caret [ʌ] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted; as, Let me scratch his eyes out!

14. Marks of Elipsis [—— . . . . ****] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences; as, Friend C——s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, ... and thy neighbor as thyself." "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; * * * * Beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things."

15. The Hyphen [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent; as, I thank the all′-wise′ God for the in′cense-breath′ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

16. The Section [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. The Paragraph [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. Marks of Reference.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [‖], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures, however, are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. The Mackron, or Long [¯], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāge, mē, ōld.

20. The Breve, or Short [˘], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hăt, ĕnd, ŏn.

mûte, ûp, fûll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; ṫhis; azure.

21. The Dıæresis [¨] is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Creätor, aërial. It is sometimes placed over a single vowel to show that it ought not to be merged into a preceding syllable; as, Blessëd, agëd.

Dictation Exercises.

1. "'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too." Sin, or moral evil, should excite the greatest abhorrence. He, and he only, is worthy of our supreme affections. Sound, sound the tambourine. Remove, expel, the blustering, blundering blockhead! The mind is that which knows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure seduce the heart. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all one Father. The twin sisters, Piety and Poetry, are wont to dwell together. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. The eye that sees all things, sees not itself. James set out early, and, before evening, arrived at our house. Boast not, my dear friends, of tomorrow. Come hither, Moor. Shame being lost, all virtue is lost. Such, in general, is the aspect of the country. At the bottom of the garden, a little rivulet ran. When beggars die, there are no comets seen. Such as the tree is, such will be the fruit. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.

2–4. Passion overcomes shame; boldness, fear; and madness, reason. Economy is no disgrace; for it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal. Religion must be the spirit of every hour; but it can not be the meditation of every hour. The noblest prophets and apostles have been children once; lisping the speech, laughing the laugh, thinking the thought, of boyhood. If we think of glory in the field; of wisdom in the cabinet; of the purest patriotism; of the highest integrity, public and private,—the august figure of Washington presents itself as the personation of all these ideas. Every thing grows old; every thing passes away; every thing disappears. Many words are differently spelled in English; as, Inquire, enquire; jail, gaol; skeptic, sceptic. To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is better. Men's evil manners live in brass: their virtues we write in water. Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. Every one must, of course, think his own opinions right; for, if he thought them wrong, they would be no longer his opinions: but

there is a wide difference between regarding ourselves as infallible, and being firmly convinced of the truth of our creed. The discourse consisted of two parts. in the first was shown the necessity of exercise; in the second, the advantages that would result from it. J. Wm. Webb, jun., Esq., at length became M. D., A. M., A. A. S.

5-7. Are there not seasons of spring in the moral world? and is not the present age one of them? You say you will repent to-morrow; but are you sure of to-morrow? Have you one hour in your hand? Have you one minute at your disposal? Away, all ye ghosts and fiends! to your dark and frightful domains! Alas! those happy days are gone! How beautiful is all this visible world! how beautiful in its action and itself! If you will listen, I will show you—but stop! I do not know that you wish to know. I take—eh! oh!—as much exercise—eh!—as I can, Madam Gout. To pull down the false and to build up the true, and to uphold what there is of truth in the old,—let this be our aim. You speak like a boy,—like a boy who asks for the moon. There are times—they only can understand who have known them—when passion is dumb, and purest love reigns. I see in this world two heaps—one of happiness, and the other of misery.

8-11. Whether writing prose or verse (for a portion of the book is in prose), the author knows both what to blot, and when to stop. Consider (and may the consideration sink deep into your heart!) the fatal consequences of a wicked life. The captain had several men died [who died] in the ship. You must be careful (nothing can be well done without care) not to mistake the proper use of brackets. [See Parker and Fox's Grammar.] "Know thyself" is a useful precept. To one who said, "I do not believe that there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that any one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself." In the New Testament we have the following words: "Jesus answered the Jews, 'Is it not written in your law,—I said, Ye are gods?'" "☞ No swearing will be permitted in this school."

12-14. If I'd a throne, I'd freely share it with thee. Go to, I'll no more of 't: it hath made me mad. 'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild. Whene'er I wander, 'twixt the hours of twelve and one, 'midst forests vast I seem to be. A man's manners often indicate his morals. Men's passions, women's tenderness, and children's joys affect him not. The sun is the poet's and the invalid's friend. Mother's wag, pretty boy, father's sorrow, father's joy. The ox's hide is not good for ladies' gloves. Friend P——s has arrived. I am the Lord thy God. . . . Thou shalt have no other

gods before me. Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy. * * * * For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, ... and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sab*b*ath-day, and hallowed it.

15-21. O sāilor-boy, sāilor-boy! peace to thy sōul! Līfe-gīving Relĭgion cŏnquers kēen-eyed Revĕnge. Sŏft-eyed chĕrub-forms around thee plāy. There is a mother-heart in all chĭldren, as wĕll as a chĭld-heart in all mothers. Bĕn Jŏnson was co-ĕval with Shākspeare. If, to-dāy or to-mŏrrōw, I be re-instāted in my ān-cient rĭghts, I wĭll pŭnish thăt ĭll-brĕd, lōw-minded, sĕlf-sēeking, gōld-worshiping, măn-despising crowd. That agĕd, matronly woman found a glōw-worm* in her bŏnnet. I found my dāy-book† under an ăpple-tree.† The Creātor formed aërial sŏngsters. That learnĕd‡ and belovĕd child loves every winged thing.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

A*a*′ron, A′bel, A bi′el, A bi′jah, Ab′ner, Ad′am, A′bra ham, A dol′phus, Al′bert, Al ex an′der, Al′fred, Al phe′us, A lon′zo, Al′vin, A′mos, Am′a sa, Am′-bro*s*e, An′drew, An′t*h*o ny, A pol′los, Ar′chi bald, Ar′-te mas, Ar′thur, A′sa, A′saph, Ash′er, Au gus′tus.

Bald′win, Bar′na bas, Be′la, Ben′ja min, Ben′e dict, Be no′ni. Be ri′ah, Be thu′el, Ca′leb, Cal′vin, Ce′phas, Charle*s*, C*h*ris′to pher, Clar′ence, Clem′ent, Con′rad, Cy′rus, Dan′i el, Da ri′us, Da′vid.

Eb en e′zer, Ed′gar, Ed′mund, Ed′ward, Ed′win, Eg′bert, El e a′zar, E li′ab, E li′as, E li′hu, E li′jah,

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* When the first word of a compound ends, and the second begins, with the same letter, they are united by a hyphen ; as, Book-keeping, ear-ring.

† The hyphen is used in all compounds ending with the word *tree* or *book;* as, Beech-tree, shop-book.

‡ The Grave Accent [`] is a better mark to indicate that a single vowel ought not to be merged into a preceding syllable; as, That learnèd and belovèd child loves every wingèd thing.

E li'sha, E liph'a let, E'noc*h*, E'nos, E'phra im, E ras'tus, E'than, Eu ġêne', E ze'ki el, Ez'ra.

Fêr'di nand, Fran'cis, Frank'lin, Fred'er ic, Georġe, Gid'e on, Gil'bert, God'frey, Greg'o ry, Gus ta'vus, Han'ni bal, Hen'ry, Hez e ki'ah, Hi'ram, Hor'ace, Ho ra'tio, Ho śe'a, Her'man, Hu'bert, Hu*gh*, Hum'phrey, Ic*h*'a bod, Ig na'tius, I'ra, I'śaac, Iś'ra el.

Ja'bez, Ja'cob, Jai'rus, James, Ja'red, Ja'son, Jas'per, Jed e di'ah, Jer e mi'ah, Jer'e my, Jer'ome, Jes'se, Je'thro, Jo'el, Jo*hn*, Jo'nah, Jo'nas, Jon'a than, Jo'seph, Josh'u a, Jo si'ah, Jo'tham, Ju'li us.

Laz'a rus, Lem'u el, Leon'ard, Le'vi, Lew'is, Lo am'mi, Lo ren'zo, Lu'cius, Luke, Lu'ther, Mar'cus, Mark, Mar'tin, Ma'son, Ma*tt*'thew, Ma*tt* thi'as, Mi'cah, Mi'c*h*a el, Mo'śes, Na'hum, Na'than, Na than'i el, Ne hemi'ah, Nic*h*'o las, No'ah, Nor'man.

O ba di'ah, O'bed, Oc ta'vi us, Ol'i ver, O'tis, Pat'rick, Paul, Pe'leg, Pe'rez, Pe'ter, Phi lan'der, Phil'ip, Phi'lo, Phin'e as, Phi le'mon, Ralph, Reu'ben, Rich'ard, Rob'ert, Ru'fus, Sam'son, Sam'u el, Saul, Seth, Si'las, Si'mon, Sim'e on, Sol'o mon, Ste'phen, Syd'ney, Syl va'nus, Syl ves'ter.

Thad'de us, The'o dore, The oph'i lus, T*h*om'as, Tim'o thy, Ti'tus, U ri'ah, Val'en tine, Vin'cent, Viv'i an, Wal'ter, Will'iam, Win'fred, Zab'di el, Zac*h* a ri'ah, Zac c*h*e'us, Zac*h*'a ry.

FEMALES.

Ab'i gail, Ad'a line, A de'lia, Ag'neś, Al'ice, A man'da, A me'lia, An ġe li'na, An'na, Anne, Ar a bel'la, Ar'ri a, Au gus'ta, Be lin'da, Bet'sy, Blanc*h*e, Car'o line, Cath'a rine, Char lotte (shar'lot), C*h*ris ti'na, Clar is'sa, Clemen ti'na, Co'ra, Cor de'lia, Cor ne'lia, Cyn'thi a.

Deb'o rah, Do're, Dor'ċas, Dor'o thy, E'dith, El'ea nor, E li'za, E liz'a beth, El'la, El'len, Em'i ly, Em'ma, Em'e line, Es'ther, Eū'ġe nie, Eu'nice, Fan'ny, Flo'ra, Fran'ceṡ, Grace, Han'nah, Har'ri et, Hel'en, Hen ri et'ta, Hes'ter, I'da, I'nez, I'rene, Iṡ a bel'la, Jane, Jo seph ine (Jō'zef ēn), Ju'dith, Ju'lia.

Lau'ra, La vin'ia, Lou i'ṡa, Lu cin'da, Lu ċre'tia, Lu'cy, Lyd'i a, Mad'e line, Mar'ga ret, Ma ri'a, Ma'ry, Mar'tha, Ma til'da, Maud, Me lis'sa, Min'na, Mi ran'da, Nan'cy, No'ra, Ol'ive, Pris cil'la, Ra'chel, Re beċ'ca, Rho'da, Ruth, Sal'ly, Sa'rah, So phi'a, Stel'la, Su'ṡan, Viċ to'ri a, Vi o'la.

PREFIXES.[1]

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed before another to form with it a new word.

A Prefix usually changes or increases the meaning of a word before which it is placed; as UN, *not*, in *un*holy, which means *not* holy; though it is sometimes used to make a word more *euphonious*, or agreeable in sound, without changing the meaning; as UN in *un*loose—loose and unloose meaning the same thing.

I. SAXON OR ENGLISH PREFIXES.

A means *at*, *in*, or *on;* as, *a*far, *at* a far or great distance; *a*bed, *in* bed; *a*shore, *on* the shore.

BE, *to make*, *before;* as *be*dim, *to make* dim; *be*speak, to speak (for) *before*.

EN or EM, *in*, *into*, *on;* also, *to make;* as, *en*camp, to form *into* a camp; *en*roll, to place *on* a roll; *en*able, *to make* able. EM is another form of EN; as, *em*brace.

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[1] Pupils should be required to thoroughly master the following Prefixes and Affixes; the Teacher carefully explaining *how* they modify or alter the meaning of the words here given. Short lessons should be assigned; and pupils should change, for each recitation, a given number of primitive words, with which they are familiar, into derivatives, introducing them into sentences in such a manner as to illustrate their meaning and use.

For, *not;* as *for*bid, to bid *not* to do.

Fore, *before;* as, *fore*tell, to tell at a time *before.*

Im, in, *to make; im*bitter, *to make* bitter; *in*sure, *to make* sure.

Mis, *bad, defective, wrong; mis*conduct, *bad* or *defective* conduct; *mis*call, to call by a *wrong* name.

Out, *beyond, more, out;* as, *out*live, to live *beyond* another's time; *out*bid, to bid *more* than another; *out*spread, to spread *out,* or open.

Over, *above, beyond;* as, *over*charge, to charge or fill *above* the proper quantity; *over*reach, to reach *beyond.*

Un, *not, to loose, to undo;* as *un*lucky, *not* lucky; *un*hand, *to loose* from the hand.

Up, *upward;* as, *up*heave, to throw *upward.*

With, *against, from;* as, *with*stand, to stand *against; with*hold, to hold *from.*

II. LATIN PREFIXES.

A, ab, abs, *away from;* as, *ab*stract, to draw *away; a*vert, to turn *from.*

Ad, *to;* as, *ad*vert, to turn *to.* Ad becomes ac, ag, al, ap, &c., according as the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c, g, l,* &c.

Ante, *before;* as, *ante*date, to date *before.*

Anti, *against;* as, *anti*slavery, *against* slavery.

Circum, circu, *about, round;* as, *circum*volve, to roll *round; circ*uit, going *about.*

Cis, *on this side;* as, *cis*alpine, *on this side* of the Alps.

Con, *together, with;* as, *con*join, to join *together; con*form, to comply *with.* Con sometimes becomes co, cog, col, com, and cor.

Contra, *against;* as, *contra*dict, to speak *against.* Contro and counter are other forms of contra; as, *contro*vert, to turn *against; counter*act, to act *against.*

De, *down, from;* as, *de*press, to press *down; de*duce, to draw *from.*

Di, dif, dis, *away, deprive of, asunder, not:* as, *di*vert, to turn *away; dis*arm, *to deprive of* arms; *dis*join, to part *asunder; dis*please, *not* to please.

E, ex, *out;* as, *e*ject, to cast *out; ex*pel, to drive *out.* Ec, ef, and el are other forms of ex.

Extra, *beyond;* as, *extra*ordinary, *beyond* the ordinary.

In ig, il, im, ir, before verbs, signify, *in, into;* but before *adjectives, not;* as *in*hale, to breathe *in; im*mure, to wall *in; in*duce, to lead *into; in*correct, *not* correct; *il*legal, *not* legal.

INTER, *between ;* as, *inter*vene, to come *between ; inter*pose, to place *between.*

INTRO, *in, into ;* as, *intro*duce, to lead *into*, to bring *in.*

JUXTA, *nigh to ;* as, *juxta*position, a position *nigh to* some thing.

OB, with its forms OC, OF, OP, means *against, in the way of ;* as *ob*trude, to thrust *against ; op*pose, to place *against ; occ*ur, to come *in the way of*,

PER, *through ;* as, *per*vade, to go *through.*

POST, *after ;* as, *post*script, written *after.*

PRE, PRÆ, *before ;* as, *pre*judge, to judge *before.*

PRETER, *beyond, past ;* as, *preter*natural, *beyond* what is natural.

PRO, *forth, forward, for ;* as, *pro*duce, bring *forth ; pro*gress, to go *forward ; pro*noun, *for* a noun.

RE, *again, back ;* as, *re*load, to load *again* ; *re*cede, to go *back.*

RETRO, *backward ;* as, *retro*grade, going *backward.*

SE, *aside, apart ;* as, *se*duce, to lead *aside* or astray ; *se*clude, to confine *apart* from others.

SINE, *without ;* as, *sine*cure, *without* care.

SUB, SUBTER, *under ;* as, *sub*scribe, to write *under ; subter*fuge, a flying *under.* SUB is changed to SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, SUR, and SUS.

SUPER, *above, over ;* as, *super*natural, *above* nature ; *super*add, to add *over* and *above.*

TRANS, *across, beyond ;* as, *trans*port, to carry *across* the sea ; *trans*atlantic, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond ;* as, *ultra*marine, *beyond* the sea.

III. GREEK PREFIXES.

A, AN, *without ;* as, *a*pathy, *without* feeling ; *an*archy, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both, on both sides ;* as, *amphi*bious, living *both* on land and in water.

ANA, *again, through ;* as, *ana*baptist, one who baptizes *again ; ana*tomy, a cutting *through.*

ANTI, *against, opposite to ;* as, *anti*christ, *against* Christ ; *anti*podes, having feet *opposite* ours ; living on the other side of the earth.

APO, *from ;* as, *apo*state, one who has gone away *from* his religion.

AUTO, *self ;* as, *auto*graph, written by one's *self.*

DIA, *through ;* as, *dia*meter, a straight line passing *through* the center of a circle.

En, em, *in, on;* as, *en*demic, *in* the people; *em*phasis, a stress of voice *on* a particular word in a sentence.

Epi, *upon;* as, *epi*taph, an inscription *upon* a tomb; *epi*demic, a disease *upon* the people.

Hyper, *beyond, over;* as, *hyper*bolical, exaggerating or diminishing *beyond* the fact; *hyper*critical, *over*critical.

Hypo, *under;* as *hypo*crite, one who keeps *under* or hides his true character.

Meta, *beyond;* as, *meta*phor, a word carried *beyond* its meaning.

Para, *against, like, by the side of;* as, *para*dox, *against* common opinion; *para*dy, an ode *like* another; *para*llel, *by the side of* another.

Peri, *near to, round;* as, *peri*helion, *near to* or *around* the sun; *peri*meter, a line passing *round* a figure.

Syn, sun, syl, sym, *together, with;* as, *syn*od, a coming *together; syl*lable, letters pronounced *together; sym*pathy, feeling *with* or for another.

AFFIXES.

An Affix is a word, or part of a word, placed after another to form with it a new word.

In recitation, the pupil should spell both the radical and the derivative of words assigned by the teacher for the illustration of each lesson, giving the *meaning* of the primitive word, of the Affix, and of both in combination. It should be remembered, however, that Affixes are sometimes only used for the sake of *euphony*, or to lengthen a word, without modifying the meaning.

Able, ible, ble, ile, *that may be;* as, read*able*, *that may be* read; defens*ible*, *that may be* defended.

Aceous, *consisting of, resembling;* as, herb*aceous*, *consisting of* herbs; aren*aceous*, *consisting of* sand.

Acy, *being, state, office;* as, fall*acy*, any thing false, *being* false; prel*acy*, the *office* of a prelate.

Age, *state of*, a *collection*, the *act of;* as, dot*age*, in a *state of* doting; foli*age*, a *collection of* leaves; cart*age*, the *act of* carting.

An, al, ory, ic, id, ine, ile, *belonging to, pertaining to;* American, *belonging to* America; nas*al*, *belonging to* the nose; rust*ic*, *pertaining to* the country; femin*ine*, *pertaining to* females; peur*ile*, *belonging to* a boy.

mûte, ûp, fûll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ċh as sh ; this ; azure.

ANA, *the sayings of ;* as, Johnsoni*ana*, *the sayings of* Johnson.

ARD, *state, character, one who ;* as, dot*ard*, one in a *state* of dotage; wiz*ard*, one having the *character* of wisdom of a peculiar kind; drunk*ard*, *one who* drinks.

AR, *one who ;* also, *pertaining to ;* as, begg*ar*, *one who* begs; vulg*ar*, *pertaining to* the common people.

ARY, *relating to, one who is ;* as, militar*y*, *relating to* soldiers; adversa*ry*, *one who is* adverse.

ARY, ERY, ORY, *a place for, a collection of ;* as, herb*ary*, *a place for* herbs; rook*ery*, *a collection of* rooks; dormit*ory*, *a place for* sleeping.

ATE, *to make ;* as, termin*ate*, *to make* an end; renov*ate*, *to make* new.

DOM, *possessions of, state ;* as, duke*dom*, the *possessions of* a duke; free*dom*, *state* of being free; wis*dom*, *state* or quality of being wise.

EE, *one who is*, also the *object* of an action; as, absent*ee*, *one who is* absent; less*ee*, *one to whom* a lease is given.

ER, OR, *one who*, the *agent* in action; as, accus*er*, *one who* accuses; contribut*or*, the *person who* contributes. EER is another form of ER: as, mountain*eer*, *one who* lives on the mountains.

EN, *made of, consisting of, to make ;* as, wood*en*, *made of* wood; gold*en*, *made of* gold, or resembling what is made of gold; straight*en*, *to make* straight; bright*en*, *to make* bright.

ENCE, *state of being ;* also denotes *continuance of action ;* as, turbul*ence*, *state of being* turbulent; confid*ence*, confiding in, *the act* of confiding in; cad*ence*, *falling*, or *the action* of falling.

ENT, *one who ;* also, *being, state of being ;* as, ag*ent*, *one who* acts; confid*ent*, having confidence, *being* sure; fluent, *being in* a flowing *state*, flowing.

ESCENT, *growing ;* ESSENCE, *state of growing ;* as, convales*cent*, *growing* well; convales*cence*, *state of growing*, *having grown* well.

ET, LET, *little ;* as, cask*et*, a *little* cask; leaf*let*, a *little* leaf.

ETY, TY, *state of being ;* as, satie*ty*, *state of being* full or satisfied; pover*ty*, *state of being* poor.

ESS, denotes the feminine gender; as, lion*ess*, princ*ess*.

FUL, *full of ;* as, hope*ful*, *full of* hope; health*ful*, *full of* health.

FY, *to make ;* puri*fy*, *to make* pure; forti*fy*, *to make* strong.

HOOD, *state of, office ;* as, priest*hood*, the *office* or *state* of a priest; boy*hood*, *state of* being a boy.

Icle, cle, *little ;* as, par*ticle*, a *little* part ; tuber*cle*, a *little* tumor.

Ics, *the science*, *the art ;* as, acoust*ics*, the *science* of sound ; mathemat*ics*, the *science* of measurement.

Ize, size, *to make*, *to give ;* as, fertil*ize*, *to make* fertile ; magnet*ize*, *to give* the property of a magnet.

Ish, *a little*, *like ;* as, black*ish*, *a little* black ; churl*ish*, *like* a churl ; round*ish*, a little round. Also, *to make*, *to supply:* as, furn*ish*, *to supply* furniture ; cher*ish*, *to make* cheerful.

Ism, *doctrine*, *idiom*, *party*, *peculiarity*, *sect ;* as, Calvin*ism*, the *party* or *doctrine* of Calvin ; Latin*ism*, an *idiom* of the Latin language ; vulgar*ism*, the *peculiarity* of the vulgar.

Ist, *one skilled in ;* as ling*uist*, *one skilled in* languages ; flor*ist*, one who *cultivates* flowers.

Ite, *a descendant*, *a follower ;* as, Isra*elite*, *a descendant* of Israel ; Jacob*ite*, *a follower* of (Jacobus) James. Also, *having* and *one who ;* as, defin*ite*, *having* an end ; favor*ite*, *one who* is in favor.

Ive, denotes an *active quality ;* as, mot*ive*, *moving ;* persuas*ive*, having the *quality* of persuading. It also denotes *state* or *condition ;* as, capt*ive*, one in a *state* of captivity.

Kin, *little ;* as, man*kin*, a *little* man ; lamb*kin*, a *little* lamb.

Less, *without ;* as, thought*less*, *without* thought.

Like, *resembling*, *like ;* as, god*like*, *resembling* a god.

Ling, *little ;* as, dar*ling*, *little* dear. Its signification is similar to that of cle, el, et, let, ock ; as, satch*el*, a *little* sack ; pock*et*, a *little* poke.

Ly, *like*, *manner ;* as, man*ly*, *like* a man ; brave*ly*, in a brave *manner ;* happi*ly*, in a happy *manner*.

Ment, *the act of doing*, *state ;* as, banish*ment*, *the act of* banishing ; content*ment*, *the state of being* contented.

Mony, *state of being*, *the thing done ;* as, acri*mony*, *state of being* sharp ; testi*mony*, *the thing* testified.

Ness, *state of being*, *quality ;* as blessed*ness*, *state of being* blessed ; white*ness*, *quality* of being white.

Ous, ose, *full of ;* as, danger*ous*, *full of* danger ; verb*ose*, *full of* words.

Rick, *jurisdiction ;* as, bishop*rick*, the *jurisdiction* of a bishop.

Ship, *office*, *state ;* as, clerk*ship*, *office* of a clerk ; fellow*ship*, the *office* of a fellow, the *state* of being on *equal* or friendly terms.

Some, *full of ;* as, trouble*some*, *full of* trouble.

Tide, *time ;* as, noon*tide*, noon*time*.

Tude, *state, quality ;* grati*tude*, *state* of being grateful; prompti*tude*, *quality* of promptness.

Ule, *small ;* as, glob*ule*, a *small* globe.

Ward, *toward ;* as, west*ward*, *toward* the west; heaven*ward*, *toward* heaven.

Ure, *that which does, the thing done ;* as, legislat*ure*, *that which makes* the laws; investit*ure*, *the thing* invested; capt*ure*, *the thing* taken, or *manner* of taking.

Y, *consisting of, full of ;* as, sand*y*, *consisting of* sand; blood*y*, *full of* blood.

USE OF PREPOSITIONS.

The idioms of the English language require particular *prepositions* after certain words and phrases; as,

Abhorrence *of.*
Abound *in.*
Abstain *from.*
Accede *to.*
Accompanied *with* or *by.*
Accord *with.*
Accordance *with.*
According *to.*
Accuse *of* or *by.*
Acquaint *with.*
Acquiesce *in.*
Acquit *of.*
Adapt *to.*
Adequate *to.*
Adhere *to.*
Adherence *to.*
Admiration *of.*
Admonish *of.*
Affinity *to.*
Agree *with* or *to.*
Agreeable *to.*
Alienate *from.*
Allude *to.*
Alteration *in.*
Ambitious *of.*
Analogy *between.*
Antipathy *to.*
Arrived *at* or *in.*
Astonished *at.*
Attended *with* or *by.*
Aversion *to.*
Bestow *on* or *upon.*
Boast *of.*
Call *on* or *upon.*
Capacity *for.*
Charge *on* or *with.*
Clear *of.*
Compare *to* or *with.*
Compatible *with.*
Compliance *with.*
Comply *with.*
Confide *in.*
Conformable *to.*
Congenial *to.*
Consonant *to.*
Converse *with.*
Copy *after* or *from.*
Correspond *to* or *with.*
Deficient *in.*
Dependent *on.*
Derogate *from.*
Devolve *on.*
Die *of* or *by.*
Differ *from.*
Different *from.*
Difficult *in.*
Diminution *of.*
Discouragement *to.*
Dissent *from.*
Distinguish *from.*
Eager *in.*
Enamored *of.*
Endeared *to.*
Endowed *with.*
Engage *in.*
Entrance *into.*
Exclusive *of.*
Expert *at* or *in.*
Fawn *on* or *upon.*
Followed *by.*
Foreign *to.*
Frown *on* or *upon.*
Ignorant *of.*

Inculcate *on.*	Need *of.*	Regard *to.*
Independent *of.*	Observance *of.*	Relevant *to.*
Indifferent *to.*	Partake *of.*	Replete *with.*
Inform *of.*	Prejudice *against.*	Restore *to.*
Initiate *in* or *into.*	Prejudicial *to.*	Swerve *from.*
Insist *on.*	Profit *by.*	Sympathy *with.*
Intent *on.*	Proud *of.*	True *to.*
Inured *to.*	Pursuance *of.*	Trust *in.*
Inveigh *against.*	Pursuant *to.*	Versed *in.*
Militate *against.*	Reconcile *to* or *with.*	Want *of.*
Mistrustful *of.*	Recreant *from.*	Worthy *of.*

The mistakes that arise from the use of wrong prepositions after these words, are very numerous. The more the distinction in the use and signification of words is weighed and attended to, the more clearly and forcibly shall pupils learn to speak or write. They should be required to construct sentences, embracing all the words in the preceding list, in which both the correct and the incorrect use of prepositions shall be given. To illustrate the manner in which sentences may thus be constructed, we introduce the following

Dictation Exercises.

He was *averse to* [not *from*] such an undertaking. His *abhorrence of* [not *with*] that deed, moved him to *accede to* her request. *Abstain from* the use of rum. He was *accused of* a crime *by* his cousin. Those streams *abound in* fish. *Agree to* what he has done. Actions should *correspond with* words. This thing *corresponds to* that. *Initiate* my son *in* spelling. *Initiate* him *into* our club. She will *die of* a disease; but he, *by* the sword. I will *trust in* the Lord, though I am not *worthy of* the least of his mercies.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. *or* Ans. Answer.
A. Adjective.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. Before Christ.
Acct. Account.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.
Ad. Adverb.
Adj. Adjutant.
Adm. Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Æt. Aged.
Ala. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.

Am. American.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno.*) In the year.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anon. Anonymous.
Apr. April.
Ap. Apostle.
Arch. Architecture.
Ark. Arkansas.
Att. Attorney.
Aug. August.

B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British America.
Bal. Balance.
Bart. *or* Bt. Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bk. Bank; Book.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.

C. *or* Cent. A hundred.
Cal. California; Calendar.
Cant. Canticles.
Cap. Capital.
Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Cash. Cashier.
C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
Ch. Church.
Chap. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cl. Clerk.
C. J. Chief-Justice.
Co. Company; County.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore: Committee; Commerce.
Cong. Congress.
Conn. *or* Ct. Connecticut.
Const. Constable.
Cor. Corinthians.
C. P. Common Pleas.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit *or* Creditor.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Cent; Connecticut; Count; Court.
Cts. Cents.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt. A hundred weight.

Dan. Danish; Daniel.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Deg. Degree.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Den. Denmark.
Dept. Department; Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dict. Dictionary; Dictator.
Dist. District.
Do. Ditto; the same.
Dolls. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor.

E. East; Earl.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Edition; Editor.
E. G. For example.
E. I. East Indies.
Encyc. Encyclopedia.
E. N. E. East-Northeast.
Eng. England; English.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians.
E. S. E. East-Southeast.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. And so forth.
Ex. Example; Exception; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency.
Exr. Executor.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F. France; Florin.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Feb. February.

Fem. Feminine.
Fig. Figure.
Flor. *or* Fa. Florida.
Fo. Folio.
Fr. France; Francis; French.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft. Feet; Foot; Fort.
Fur. Furlong.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gall. Gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
Gen. Genesis; General.
Gent. Gentlemen.
Geo. George; Georgia.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. German.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Greek; Grains.
Gram. Grammar; Gross.

H. *or* Hr. Hour.
H. B. M. His *or* Her Britannic Majesty.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hhd. Hogshead.
Hist. History.
Hon. Honorable.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hund. Hundred.

I. *or* Isl. Island.
Ia. Indiana.
Ib. *or* Ibid. In the same place.
Id. The same.
I. e. That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of men.
Ill. Illinois.
Incog. Unknown.
In. Inch.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant—the present month.
Int. Interest.
Io. Iowa.
Isa. Isaiah.
It. Italian; Italy.

J. Judge.
Jac. Jacob.
Jan. January.
J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind.
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. *or* Jun. Junior.
Jul. July.

K. King.
Kan. Kanzas.
Ky. Kentucky.
Kt. Knight.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord.
L. lb. A pound in weight.
L. l. *or* £. A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lat. Latin; Latitude.
L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordship.
Legis. Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
LL. B. Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
Lon. Longitude.
Lond. London.
Lou. *or* La. Louisiana.
L. S. Place of the Seal.

M. Marquis; Meridian; Mile; Monsieur; Morning; Thousand.
M. A. Master of Arts; Military Academy.

Mad. Madam.
Maj. Major.
Mas. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. Bachelor of Physic; Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Med. Medicine.
Mem. Remember; Memorandum.
Messrs. Gentlemen; Sirs.
Mich. Michigan.
Min. Mineralogy.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. *or* Mi. Mississippi.
Mo. Missouri; Month.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master or Mister.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount or Mountain.
Mus. Music; Museum.

N. North; Note; Number.
N. A. North America.
Nat. Natural.
Nath. Nathaniel.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. Northeast; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. N. E. North-Northeast.
N. N. W. North-Northwest.
No. Number.
Nom. Nominative.
Nov. November.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style.
Num. Numbers.
N. T. New Testament.
N. W. Northwest.
N. Y. New York.

O. Ohio.
Ob. (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obj. Objective; Objection.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
Ord. Ordnance.
O. S. Old Style.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz. Ounces.

P. Page; Pint; Pipe.
Pa. *or* Penn. Pennsylvania.
Parl. Parliament.
Pay't. Payment.
Pd. Paid.
Per *or* pr. By the; as, *per* yard.
Per ct. By the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip; Philippians.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Pk. Peck.
Pl. *or* Plur. Plural.
P. M. Post-Master; Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pop. Population.
PP. *or* pp. Pages.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun; Pronunciation.
Prop. Proposition.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro tem. For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
P. S. Postscript.
Pub. Public; Published.
Pwt. Pennyweight.

Q. Question; Queen.
Q. L. As much as you please.
Qr. Quarter.
Q. S. A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Q. V. Which see; As much as you please.

Rec. *or* R. Recipe.
Rec'd. Received.

Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector; Receipt.
Ref. Reformed.
Reg. Register; Regular.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative; Republic.
Rev. Revelations; Reverend.
Rhet. Rhetoric.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Romans.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S. Seconds; Shilling; Sign; South.
S. A. South America.
Sam. Samuel.
Sax. Saxon.
S. C. South Carolina.
Schr. Schooner.
S. E. Southeast.
Sec. Secretary.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator; Senior.
Sept. September.
Serj. Sergeant.
Serv. Servant.
Sing. Singular.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sp. Spain; Spanish.
Sq. Square.
Sr. Sir *or* Senior.
SS. Namely.
S. S. E. South-Southeast.
S. S. W. South-Southwest.
St. Saint; Street.
Sup. Superior.
Surg. Surgeon.
S. W. Southwest.

T. Town; Territory.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Theo. Theodore.
Theol. Theology.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus; Title.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer.
Turk. Turkey.
Typ. Typographer.

U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. Last, or the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate.

V. (*Vide.*) See; Verse.
Va. Virginia.
Vis. Viscount.
Viz. Namely; To wit.
Vol. Volume.
Vols. Volumes.
V. P. Vice President.
Vt. Vermont.

W. West.
Wed. Wednesday.
Wk. Week.
W. I. West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. N. W. West-Northwest.
W. S. W. West-Southwest.
Wp. Worship.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wt. Weight.

Xmas. Christmas.
Xt. Christ.

Y. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Yds. Yards.
Yr. Your.
Yrs. Yours.

Zool. Zoölogy.

&c. And so forth.

mûte, ůp, fůll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ċh as sh ; ṫhis ; azure.

After pupils have learned the preceding list, they should be required to construct sentences, appropriately introducing all the abbreviations, as illustrated by the following

Dictation Exercises.

J. M. Webb, jun., Esq., at length became M. D., A. M., A. A. S. To H. B. M. Victoria, I am greatly indebted. On the 3d inst. I saw Gov. Wise, of Va. Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn., directed a letter to Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., of Penn. Gen. Jackson was Pres. of the U. S., A. D. 1830. The society met at Washington, D. C., on the 30th ult. N. B. I shall depart at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prof. Good became LL.D., H. S. S., F. S. A., F. R. S., &c.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—L. *Latin;* F. *French;* S. *Spanish;* I. *Italian.*

Ab initio (in ish'i o), L. From the beginning.
Ad ċap tăn'dum, L. To attract or please.
Ad rem, L. To the point.
À la mode, F. According to fashion.
Ad lib'itum, L. At pleasure.
Ad valo'rem, L. According to the value.
Aliās, L. Otherwise.
Alibi, L. Elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.
Alma mater, L. A benign mother; a university.
Anno mundi, L. In the year of the world.
Anglice (ăng'gli se), L. In English.
Apropos (ăp'ro pō), F. To the purpose.
An fait (o fā), F. Skillful; expert.
Beau monde (bō mŏnd'), F. The gay world.
Belles lettres (bel lĕtr'), F. Polite literature.
Bijou (be jō'), F. A jewel.
Billet doux (bil la dō'), F. A love letter.
Bon jour (bong jŏr'), F. Good-day.
Bon mot (bŏng mō'), F. A witty remark.
Bon ton, F. The height of fashion.
Bon vivant (bŏng vē văng), F. A good liver; a jovial companion.
Bŏ'na fi'de, L. In good faith.
Boudoir (bŏ dwăr'), F. A small room.
Cā'pias, L. A law term; you may take.
Casus belli, L. An occasion for war.
Chef d'œuvre (sha dŏvr'), F. A masterpiece.
Cicerone (chĕ cha rō'ne), I. A guide showing works of art.
Clique (klēk), F. A party.
Comme il faut (kŏm'ēl fō'), F. As it ought to be.
Compos mentis, L. Of sound mind.
Con a mō're, L. With love or zest.
Connoisseur (kon nes sŭr), F. A skillful judge.

Cortége (kor tåz), F. An escort.
Cornucopiæ, L. Horn of plenty.
Coup d'état (kô da tå'), F. A master-stroke in politics.
Coup de grace (kô de gràs'), F. The finishing blow.
Coup de main (kô deh mâng'), F. A taking by surprise.
Coup d'œil (kô dàl'), F. A glance of the eye ; a hasty view.
Debris (deb rè'), F. Broken remnants.
Dénouement (dên ô mâng'). F. The unraveling of a plot.
De facto, L. From the fact.
Dè i grà ti a, L. By the grace of God.
De novo, L. Anew.
Devoirs (dev wârz'), F. Duties ; acts of civility.
Dishabille (dis a bèl'), F. An undress.
Donna, I. A lady of rank.
Double entendre (dô'bl-ân tân'dr), F. Double meaning.
Dramatis personæ, L. Persons of the drama.
Éclaircissement (a klâr sis mâng'), F. A clearing up, or explanation.
Éclat (à klâ'), F. Splendor, applause.
Élite (à lèt), F. Choice, select society.
Encore (âng kôr'), F. Again ; a word used to call for a repetition.
En masse (âng mâs'), F. In a mass.
Ennui (âng wè'), F. Weariness.
Entrée (âng trâ'), F. Entrance.
Entre nous (ântr nô'), F. Between us ; confidentially.
Entrepôt (âng tr pô'), F. Depot for goods.
E pluribus unum, L. One formed of many. The motto of the United States.
Ergo, L. Therefore.
Esprit de corps (es prè de kôr'), F. The spirit of a body of men.
Et cætera, L. And so forth.
Exit, L. He goes off.
Ex'e unt omnes, L. All go off.
Exempli gratia, L. For the sake of example.
Ex cathedra, L. From the chair.
Ex curia, L. Out of court.
Ex officio, L. By virtue of office.
Ex par'te, L. On one side ; on the part of.
Exposé (eks po zâ'), F. A laying open ; a formal statement of reasons, facts, &c.
Ex tem'po re, L. On the spur of the moment.
Fac sim' i le, L. An exact copy.
Fête champêtre (fât' shâm pâtr'), F. A rural festival.
Felo de se, L. Self-murder.
Fiat, L. Let it be done.
Fi nâ'le, I. The concluding piece in music ; the close.
Gens d'armes (zawng d'arm), F. Armed guards of the police.
Hâ'beäs corpus, L. You may have the body. A writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.
Hauteur (hô têr'), F. Haughtiness ; pride.
Hic jacet, L. Here lies.
Hors de combat (hâr' de kôm bâ'), F. Disabled ; out of condition to fight.
Ibidem, L. In the same place.
Idem, L. The same.
Id est, L. That is.
Impromptu, L. On the spur of the moment.
Impri'mis, L. In the first place.
Im prov i sa tô're, L. An impromptu poet.
In exten'so, L. In full.
In medias res, L. Into the midst of affairs.

In per pĕt′u um, L. Forever.
In pĕt′tō, I. In reserve or secrecy.
In prō′pri a per sō′na, L. In person.
In statu quo, L. In its former state.
In toto, L. Wholly, entirely.
In trân′sitŭ, L. On the passage.
Incŏg′nito, L. In disguise.
Instanter, L. Quickly, earnestly.
Ip′se dix′it, L. He himself has said it ; mere assertion.
Ipso facto, L. By the act itself.
Ipso jure, L. By the law itself.
Item, L. Likewise, also.
Jeu d'esprit (zẽ des prè′), F. Play of wit.
Jet d'eau (za dō′). Play of water ; an ornamental water-spout.
Labor omnia vincit, L. Labor conquers every thing.
Lapsus linguæ, L. A slip of the tongue.
Laus Deö, L. Praise to God.
Lex talionis, L. The law of retaliation.
Licet, L. It is allowed.
Mademoiselle (ma dem wå zĕl′), F. A young unmarried lady.
Magna Charta (kår′ta), L. The great charter.
Messieurs (mĕsh′yerz), F. Gentlemen ; Sirs.
Me′um et tuum, L. Mine and thine.
Modus operandi, L. The mode of operation.
Monsieur (mos sèr), F. Sir ; Mr.
Multum in parvo, L. Much in a little.
Naiveté (nå ev tå′), F. Simplicity.
Ne plus ultra, L. The farthest limit or point ; perfection.
Nolens volens, L. Willing or unwilling.
Nom de guerre, F. } An assumed
Nom de plume, F. } name.
Nota be′ne, L. Mark well.
Omnibus, L. For all.
On dit (ôn′ dè), F. People say.
Ora pro nobis, L. Pray for us.
Outré (ö trå′), F. Exaggerated.
Peċċå′vi, L. I have sinned.
Penchant (pân shâng′), F. Inclination.
Pinxit, L. He or she painted it.
Plateau (plat tō′), F. Table-land.
Porte-monnaie (port mon å′), F. A flat money-purse.
Pos′se comitatus, L. The power of the county ; an armed body.
Post meridiem, L. Afternoon.
Post mor′tem, L. After death.
Prima facie, L. From the first view ; self-evident.
Pro bono publico, L. For the public good.
Pro et con, i. e., pro et contra, L. For and against.
Pro tem′pore, L. For the time.
Quantum libet, L. As much as you please.
Quid pro quo, L. What for what ; tit for tat.
Quo warranto, L. By what authority.
Ragoût (rå gö′), F. Stewed meat.
Rara avis, L. A rare bird ; a prodigy.
Rendezvous (rân då vö),′ F. The place of meeting.
Réveillé (re vål′ya), F. An alarm.
Sånṡ, F. Without.
Sang froid (sâng frwor), F. Cold-bloodedness.
Sculpsit, L. He or she engraved it.
Sic semper tyrannis, L. So may it always be with tyrants.
Si′ne di′e, L. Without day.
Si′ne qua non, L. Indispensable condition.
Sobriquet (so bre kå′), F. Nickname.
Soirée (swor rå′), F. Evening party.

Status quo, L. The same state as before.
Sub ro'sa, L. Under the rose; privately.
Summum bonum, L. The chief good.
Tableau (tab lō'), F. A picture.
Tapis (tăp ē'), F. A carpet.
Terra firma, L. Firm earth.
Tête-à-tête (tāt' â tāt'), F. Head to head; a private conversation.
Toupet (tō pā'), F. An artificial lock of hair; a curl.
Tout ensemble (tōt' ăng săm'bl), F. The whole taken together.
Va'de me'cum, L. Go with me; a constant companion.
Valet de chambre (vă'le de shăm br'), F. A footman.
Verbatim et literatim, L. Word for word, and letter for letter.
Via, L. By way of.
Vice versa, L. The opposite way.
Vis-à-vis (vĭz â vē'), L. Opposite
Viva voce, L. By the living voice.
Vox populi vox De'i, L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Require pupils to construct sentences, appropriately introducing foreign words and phrases, as illustrated by the following

Dictation Exercises.

He commenced *ab initio*, or from the beginning. His speech was *ad rem*. Your remarks are quite *apropos*. My *cicerone*, who is a *connoisseur*, pronounces this painting a *chef-d'œuvre*. Your *valet de chambre* disturbed our *tête-à-tête*. Report the speech *verbatim et literatim*. As a *quid pro quo*, he exclaimed, "*Sic semper tyrannis*." Return *via* Rome. Pay *ad valorem* duties. Ten of the *gens d'armes* were left *hors de combat*. His exclamation, "*Vox populi vox Dei!*" was not a *lapsus linguæ*.

THE END.

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